The New-York Times.

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THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

Desperate Assault Upon the Place by Fifty Thousand Rebels.

The Battle Continued Through Two Days.

The Final Repulse of the Enemy with Terrible Slaughter.

The Rebel Losses Much Heavier Than Ours.

PROMINENT OFFICERS KILLED.

CORINTH, Miss., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following details of the battle at Corinth:

"On the morning of the 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth, and before 9 o'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men under Rosecrans stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery; but regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and they were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The rebels pressed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of their advantage ground.

They outflanked our inferior force and were forming in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished. The enemy were now inside our breast-works pushing us backward toward the town when darkness put an end to fighting that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours.

Whole pieces of the First Missouri Battery were captured after having stood for hours before the enemy's fire. Brig.-Gen. HACKELMAN fell mortally wounded at the head of his men, and died the same evening. Gen. OGLESBY was shot in the breast.

About 4 o'clock A. M. of the 4th, the enemy opened on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more a heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time, two rebel guns had been disabled, and, shortly after, daylight, their battery of seven guns was captured.

A perfect lull soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western sharpshooters, under Col. BUSKIRK were ordered forward to skirmish, to feel the enemy. At this time were also three-quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The woods around were filled with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape annihilation in their retreat over the three-quarters of a mile of open ground which intervened between them and our respective works of defence.

As it fell back the engagement became general; our batteries opened a destructive fire on the regiment ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled daring and recklessness they pushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in which a battery of the First Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, and a temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth; but new batteries opened on them, and our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked.

They wavered, and then fell back. Our fast battery opened again, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy was in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this charge. That of the enemy was *fully twenty to one* our killed.

Among the rebels killed and left on the field were Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, of New-Orleans; Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy was commanded by VAN DORN, PRICE and VILLEPIGUE, with their respective army corps' which swelled their forces to 80,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties. Our proportion of officers is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

Heavy Losses Among the Rebel Officers.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Cairo special says that the rebel Gen. JOHNSON, ROSSER, ROSS, MORTON, McLAREN and Major JONES were killed, and Cols. DAY and PARSON were severely wounded in the late battle at Corinth.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Numbers and Locations of the Rebel Forces.

HELENA, Ark., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says:

We have late and very reliable intelligence from the rebel forces in this State, which is regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 19th and 20th ults., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country. According to this information, the rebel forces in ARKANSAS number and are encamped as follows:

Gen. HINDMAN, at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 9,000 men and one battery.

Gen. MARMADUKE, at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, 90 miles southeast of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of whom are conscripts, (now unarmed?) also, a Texan regiment, and one battery, consisting of three 6-pounders, (iron,) one 12-pounder, (brass,) and one siege piece mounted.

Gen. MOSBY is on the Arkansas River, thirty miles west of Napoleon.

Gen. RAINS is at Cross Hollows with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, mostly conscripts.

Gen. HOLMES, Commander-in-chief of all the forces is at Little Rock, with about 2,000 men and two batteries, one of two 12-pounders and three 6-pounders, the other of two rifled 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers.

Gen. MCBANE is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, only 1,500 of whom are effective.

Most of their cavalry force is dismounted, and at present it is not believed that they have more than 2,500 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, 50 or 100 miles south west of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in their camps that they intend to do so. If they save the capital of their State, it is all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Morgan's Forces Occupying Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

A reliable report, just received, says that Gen MORGAN'S advance reached Frankfort at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and that 2,000 more of his men are rapidly approaching that place. Our troops had left Frankfort for Lawrenceburgh, Ky.

On Saturday, near Hardensville, Scorr's rebel Cavalry cut off and dispersed Co. A Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieut. MORGAN. The Company has not since been heard from. It is reported that Lieut. MORGAN and two privates were shot after capture by the rebels.

Gen. DUMONT'S Division is still at Shelbyville.

An Exciting March from Louisville to Mount Washington—Skirmishing with the Flying Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, SEVENTEEN MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 2, 4 o'clock P. M., 1862.

This has been rather a stirring day with our men. We left camp, twelve miles this side of Louisville, at 8 o'clock this morning, the Brigade, commanded by Col. HENRY, leading the advance. The First Ohio Cavalry and the Fourth Indiana Cavalry went in front. We knew that the rebels, in scouting and skirmishing parties, were all along the route, and that their guerrilla bands infested every hill and hollow. Capt. DAUBY'S Third Wisconsin Battery of Parrot guns, proceded us, feeling the way with an occasional shot that made it unpleasant for the rebels. The two regiments—the Ninth Kentucky and Ninetieth Ohio—which had been on picket all night, fell into line this side of camp, and our whole corps, led by Gen. CRITTENDEN in person, moved forward in splendid order, and with buoyant feelings, anticipating an engagement with the rebels before night.

We had proceeded but about two miles when brisk musketry was heard between our advance cavalry and the enemy's pickets. We were now near Floyd's Fork, at which place the rebels were reported in considerable force. Gen. CRITTENDEN rode along the lines of the entire corps, and showed by his looks the highest confidence in his gallant men.

Shortly came the order to keep the ranks closed and to "fire low," in case we met the enemy. The breeze of battle began to snuff quite strongly. A little on ahead we reached a beech grove, a very brief halt was ordered, the canteens were filled with fresh water, and every gun loaded. Here we left the turnpike, turning to the left and ascending an elevated hill that overlooked the valley of Floyd's Fork.

Again the rattle of musketry was heard in front. Then followed the reports of cannon in rapid succession. We gathered to the front, where we found Capt DAUBY, of the Third Wisconsin Battery, with his guns planted upon an eminence that projected into a curve of Floyd's Fork, and commanded the turnpike to our left, and quite an area of country around. Two hundred rebel cavalry, just this side the creek, were making their way in hot haste for the ford, to avoid our advance. Capt. DAUBY was pouring his PARROT rifle at them in fine style. These rebels were all in their shirt-sleeves, but were apparently well mounted. They succeeded in effecting their escape across the river, pursued and harassed by our cavalry. Two of their men were killed by our firing.

Our advance now drew up in line of battle upon the eminence referred to, while the cavalry were sent across the creek to ascertain the position of the flying enemy. Very soon Gen. VAN CLEVE came riding up, and ordered us forward. Col. BEATTY, the acting Brigadier of the Eleventh Brigade, which had the advance, had in the meantime inspected our position with a lorgnette, and, with the quick eye of a regular veteran officer, pronounced it admirable. The cavalry on the opposite bank of the creek had sent back for infantry and artillery, and when the order was given it was obeyed with alacrity. We proceeded cautiously, but steadily, down the steep declivity into the bottoms of Floyd's Fork, preceded by DAUBY'S Battery, with our cavalry, the First Ohio and Fourth Indiana in advance of it. The turnpike bridge across the creek had been burned by the rebels. It was a two-span wooden structure. The creek, being not much over our shoe-tops, the burning of this bridge was a piece of wantonness and foolery. Our men and artillery turned a little to the right and crossed the creek, making their way through a field of heavy corn without obstruction.

It was reported that the rebels, after leaving the creek in such haste, would make a stand at Mount Washington, and that they would be reinforced at that point. Immediately after crossing the creek, as we ascended the hill, two rebel horses were found lying in the road. One of them was in a dying condition, his nostrils distended, and blood flowing from them copiously. The prints of the rowels of the spur were visible in his sides. The other was quite dead, quantities of blood having come from his nose. They were both evidently run to death.

Just as we had reached the top of the hill, boom came the sound of the rebel cannon in our front. The firing became more rapid, and our men were, in a double-quick, ordered into line of battle. Three cannon were fired from Mount Washington, two miles ahead. DAUBY'S Battery hurried up the road, unlimbered, and took a position to our right. The guns then let loose upon Mount Washington and High Grove, where the rebels had just been encamped. Hoarsely and loudly they thundered, as the balls and shells went screaming through the air, cutting limbs and tops from the trees. All now was eagerness, and every round we expected a reply from the enemy. They did not reply, however.

Presently we saw a man coming toward us from Mount Washington with a white flag. With Maj. MAXSIMUS we galloped forward to meet him. The bearer proved to be Capt. CAUSEN, of Col. BAYLES' Kentucky Cavalry, who being at home at Mount Washington when the rebels came there, had been forced to conceal himself till the sound of our cannon proclaimed his deliverance. We now learned that the rebels had left Mount Washington, as they had done Floyd's Creek, and fallen back toward Salt River. The rebels which have been here and along the road are Pegram's Cavalry. They number near twelve Hundred. The rebels expected to make a stand at this point. All the fences have been torn away to assist in cavalry movements. They had two brass six-pounders, which they withdrew on our approach. So rapid was their flight from this place, that slices of bacon was found on their camping ground, and wood gathered for fires which had not been kindled. The rebels are reported as being extremely destitute of clothing and food. The hotels and the citizens here have been entirely stripped of all they had.

The rebels are represented as being in strong force and with a large amount of artillery at Salt River. We are four miles from Salt River, and about eighteen from Bardstown. We push forward in the morning.

P. S.—As I close this, heavy cannonading is going on in the direction of Salt River. We may have hot work in a short time. Two rebel prisoners have just been brought in, captured at Mount Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

FROM ANTIETAM.

Rebel Demonstrations—Winter Quarters in Prospect—Sentiment of the Army—Impatience of Delay—Visitors at Headquarters—The Order of Gen. Burnside on the Death of Gen. Rodman, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANTIETAM IRON WORKS, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The rebels made their appearance yesterday, in small force opposite this place, for the evident purpose of—showing themselves. They were mounted, and numbered two hundred or less. As they seemed anxious to attract attention, a section of a Parrot battery was brought up, and a few shells were sent after them across the river. Of course, they made tracks.

The best information that can be derived from Virginia confirms the theory I have already put forth, that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retired up the Valley from the direction of Martinsburgh over a week ago. They succeed, however, in keeping up the semblance of a force along the Potomac, for their own purposes. Thus this splendid Fall weather, with its invigorating air and excellent roads inviting to activity, will soon give place to storms and muddy thoroughfares, which will forbid us to move. By the time the Potomac has been swollen by rains, which will secure "My Maryland" against another rebel raid, the roads, by the same natural agencies, will have been rendered impassable. We shall then be ready, I suppose, to go into Winter quarters, where the army will waste away by sickness and inaction, and be ready (?) for active operations *in the Spring*.

There is nothing the soldiers desire so much as to have the war brought to a close. With them *time* is everything. They are tired of the business and want to go home. This is as true of the rebel soldiers as of our own: and with a certain class—not, I hope, by any means the best or largest—every hour's delay makes them more and more indifferent as to *how* the fighting ends, so that it *ends*. Remove the *legal* restraint which holds the army together, and half of them would go home to "see their parents" to-morrow—the other half would vote to send Commissioners to Richmond, or to welcome propositions from the rebels for winding up the struggle—rather than drag through another Winter campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy, or in any other part of Virginia. But give them the word "Forward," and with the needful leaders and reinforcements, they will not stop *until they have chased the rebels into the Gulf.*

There is nothing the soldiers so much dread as this eternal delay, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. "Let us whip or get whipped, and have an end of it," is the language of every man I meet and talk with on the subject. The officers' (who are worth a copper) would say the same thing if they possessed the independence of those in the ranks, and would speak their minds. I mention these things, not willingly, but for the purpose of showing the *temper of the army*, and the absolute necessity of *keeping their energies employed and their minds easy.*

New recruits for the old regiments continue to arrive, and twenty-six came, only a day or two since, for the Ninth New-York, (HAWKINS' Zouaves.) The excellent band of this regiment also arrived, here a few days since, and has added much to the spirit of this noble young corps.

Those well-known and patriotic citizens, Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL and Mr. CUTTING, of New-York, are here to-day, the guests of Gen. MCCLELLAN. This afternoon the Chaplain of the Ninth New-York, held religious services at Headquarters, the band of the same regiment attending, and adding greatly to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. Several of the members of the late Gen. RENO'S Staff have returned after accompanying homeward the remains and, attending the funeral of their beloved chief. Among them is Capt. NEILL, his Adjutant-General, than whom no one has labored with a more disinterested energy in the prosecution of the war. I am not yet informed as to who will succeed to the command of Gen. RENO'S corps, though the prevailing opinion is, that that excellent soldier and gentleman, Gen. PARKE, now chief of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, will be the man.

I send, herewith, a general order touching the death of Brig.-Gen. RODMAN, of Rhode Island. The truth, as well as the beauty of the tribute paid to him, will be appreciated by every one who knew the man.

I send, also, a few other names of those who have died in the Keedysville hospitals. E. S.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, ANTIETAM, Md., Oct. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—The Commanding General announces to the Third Division the death of their late Commander, Brig.-Gen. RODMAN, caused by a wound received at the battle of Antietam.

One of the first to leave his home at his country's call, Gen. RODMAN, in his constant and unwearied service, now ended by his untimely death, has left a bright record of earnest patriotism undimmed by one thought of self.

Respected and esteemed in the various relations of his life, the army mourns his loss as a pure-hearted patriot and a brave devoted soldier, and his division will miss a gallant leader who was always foremost at the post of danger.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DEATHS IN THE KEEDYSVILLE HOSPITALS.

Dr. STORROW reports the following deaths in the hospitals under his charge up to Oct. 3:

BRICK-STORE HOSPITAL.

David Perkins, Co. H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of erysipelas, after amputation of leg, Oct. 2.

Corp. Wm. T. Cosman, Co. F, Ninth New-York State Militia, of pyæmia, Oct. 2.

Henry Allyn, Co. H, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, of pyæmia, Oct. 2.

BROWN-STONE HOSPITAL.

Charles W. Crawford, Co. A, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died after amputation of leg, Oct. 2.

BURNSIDE-BRIDGE HOSPITAL.

Walter Rourke, Co. I, Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, gunshot wound of chest, involving subclavian artery, received 17th, died of exhaustion Oct. 2.

LIST OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS CAPTURED AT ANTIETAM.

Second Lieut. W. J. Muse, Co. I, 1st Tennessee—thigh.

Second Lieut. J. J. Kimbrough, Co. I, 6th Ala.

Adjutant J. W. Rentz, 13th Ala.

First Lieut. W. M. Hardwick, 48th Ala.—foot.

First Lieut. T. P. Samford, Co. M, 1st Texas—back and leg.

First Lieut. A. J. McKeon, Co. A, 4th Texas.

Second Lieut. J. M. Alexander, Co. K, 4th Texas.

Third Lieut. J. P. Drake, Co. I, 4th Texas.

Capt. E. M. Morrison, Co. C, 15th Virginia—arm amputated.

First Lieut. G. P. How, Co. I, 15th Va.—shoulder, severe.

Second Lieut. G. W. Berry, Co. H, 15th Va.—leg amputated.

Lieut. James Anderson, Co. G, 30th Va.—died.

Third Lieut. J. N. Hume, Co. E, 37th Va.—arm.

Col. John B. Penn, 43d Va.—thigh amputated.

Third Lieut. J. V. Scallon, Co. E, 13th Mississippi—thigh.

First Lieut. C. H. Wilson, Co. F, 16th Mississippi—thigh amputated.

First Lieut. T. J. Williams, Co. E, 17th Mississippi—thigh amputated.

First Lieut. J. McNutt, Co. C, 17th Mississippi—thigh amputated.

Second Lieut. J. M. Jones, Co. B, 17th Mississippi—chest.

First Lieut. W. B. Stinson, Co. —, 19th Miss.—hip.

Capt. J. Howard, Co. B, 2d North Carolina—shoulder and thigh.

Second Lieut. R. L. Whittington, Co. F, 2d North Carolina—head and foot.

Lieut. W. Quince, Co. —, 34 North Carolina—brought in on litter dead.

Second Lieut. W. A. Threadgill, Co. C, 14th N. C.

Lieut. H. H. West, Co. H, 20th N. C.—shoulder.

First Lieut. J. Y. Whitted, Co. —, 27th N. C.

Lieut. James H. McBride, Co. —, — Louisiana—head, shell, died.

Second Lieut. M. V. B. Swan, Co. E, 2d Louisiana—shoulder and breast.

Col. J. M. Williams, 2d Louisiana—lung.

Lieut. R. H. Slaughter, Co. F, 9th Louisiana.

Second Lieut. Wm. B. Cooke, Co. A, 9th Louisiana—thigh and leg—tetanus.

Capt. V. St. Martin, Co. E, 9th La.—both thighs.

Lieut. Ange Bozier, Co. —, 9th Louisiana.

Capt. C. B. Marmillion, Co. G, 10th La.—thigh.

First Lieut. Chas. Knowlton, Co. B, 16th Louisiana.

Lieut. S. Herrero, Co. G, 16th Louisiana.

Capt. M. D. Robineou, Co. —, 13th Alabama.

Capt. W. P. Harper, Co. H, 7th La.—abdomen.

First Lieut. A. E. Knox, Co. H, 7th Louisiana—fracture lower jaw.

Lieut. —— Chandler, Co. —, 49th Virginia—died.

G. W. Chadbourne, 9th Louisiana—neck, died.

Lieut. J. E. Blackman, Co. H, 13th South Carolina—left thigh amputated.

Total.....42.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Rumors from Rebel Sources—A Deserter's Story—What a Scout Reports, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIRFAX C. H., Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

Yesterday and to-day the camp has been fairly alive with rumors—principally from rebel sources, however—some of which, if true, are important, but for the most part, are only interesting because new. Instead of obtaining our information from reliable contrabands and reliable gentlemen, as has been actually the case, we now have a flood of information from rebel deserters, rebel prisoners and conscripts. Some of their stories agree in impossible particulars, but for the most part they are as wide apart as truth and falsehood.

First, we had yesterday come into our lines Lieut. ROSSERS, of Mississippi, whose statement was to the effect, that he had had a quarrel with the Major of his regiment and shot him. Rather than be served the same way himself, by order of a drum-head Court-martial, he made tracks for our lines, and is now beyond rebel rule. According to his story, the whole rebel army is in a very demoralized condition, and, to keep the men from deserting, requires an immense rear guard on every march and at every camping place; notwithstanding all these precautions, however, a large number of soldiers manage to escape every day. In confirmation of a portion of his statement, the fact should be mentioned, that rebel soldiers, who profess to be deserters, come into our lines daily. He alleges that LEE exercises the most despotic rule over his command, and predicts that if the Government forces make no further demonstrations, the rebel army cannot not be kept together another year. This Lieut. ROSSERS is a smart, shrewd fellow, and will bear watching.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, I have had an interview with a rebel deserter who gave himself up to one of our pickets yesterday. His statement, as taken from his own lips, is as follows: "My name is HENRY LOGAN. I was born in Ohio, and joined the rebel army at New-Orleans, in April, 1861, and was transferred to the Second Virginia Cavalry (from which corps he deserted) in June, 1861. The Second Virginia Cavalry is commanded by Col. STEWART, the brigade is commanded by Gen. MUNFORD, and is now stationed between Warrenton and the Springs. The brigade moved from Leesburn one week ago last Sunday, and arrived at Berryville (Clarke County) same day. On Monday it moved to Leesburgh; on Tuesday, to within four miles of Aldie. At this point I left the regiment, to wait upon a brother who was wounded at Manassas. He died last Saturday evening. I then left Aldie for the National lines on Monday, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M. There are from 30 to 40 wounded men at Aldie.

MUNFORD'S Brigade has from 800 to 1,000 men. There are three divisions of rebel troops at Culpepper Court-house, commanded by Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, Gen HARLAN (I think,) and the other division commander I don't know. Two of these divisions are composed of new troops, who have never been in action. The corps is commanded by Gen. JO. JOHNSON. I heard Gen. MUNFORD say that Gen. JO. JOHNSON had been ordered to take command of the Department of the West, to supersede BRAGG, who has been relieved from duty.

I saw a young man from Richmond on Saturday who says there is a large rebel force at Gordonsville. I was with the rebel army in Maryland, and heard the officers say that their loss was 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing—4,000 being deserters; that the army was then reinforced by 600 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, 600 of whom were from Pennsylvania. I understood that LEE has 180,000 men under his command at Winchester and vicinity, and reinforcements are constantly going forward, and the old regiments are being filled up by conscripts. At the battle of Manassas the officers admitted they were whipped on Friday. I acted as Orderly for Gen. LONGSTREET at the battle of Antietam."

A captured rebel soldier—a smart and intelligent fellow, and a rebel all over—was brought in yesterday. He reports that one brigade of JO. JOHNSON'S command is at Warrenton Junction, and that the whole of JOHNSON'S force is gradually moving across the Rappahannock. The bridge at Rappahannock Station has been repaired and rebel trains now pass over the road daily, between Bristol and Culpepper.

RETURN OF A SCOUT.

A scout who has been absent several days, returned yesterday. He had been within a few miles of Culpepper, but saw no large force of the enemy at any one point. He believes there is yet a large force of rebels at Culpepper. The conscript law is everywhere being enforced, and citizens are daily leaving their homes for some place of concealment, to avoid being forced into the rebel service.

Saturday morning a force of rebel cavalry attacked one of our pickets near Centreville. Several shots were exchanged, wounding two of our men, when the rebels took their departure. The rebel pickets are now within 10 miles of Centreville. These night attacks have become so frequent of late, that our picket force has been enlarged at every point.

Five hundred rebel prisoners, recently captured near Centreville, were paroled to-day. Not less than 2,000 rebel soldiers have been captured by Gen. STUART'S command within the last eight days.

A reconnoissance in force is being made to-day, and doubtless by to-morrow we shall have another large batch of rebel prisoners.

The rebels are beginning to return deserters from our army, doubtless in the hope of inducing the Government to reciprocate the favor, and thereby deter men from deserting the rebel cause. In one lot of paroled soldiers sent into the Union lines, there were forty marked as men who had come into the rebel lines as deserters.

Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, with a party of friends, reached here this morning. I have not been able to ascertain the special object of this visit just at this time. P.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Advices by Flag of Truce from Richmond.

Postponement of the Adjournment of the Rebel Congress.

Rumors of a Fight at St. John's River, Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The steamboat *John A. Warner* (flag of truce) returned from Aiken's Landing to-day, arriving at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock. She brings down a number of our prisoners in charge of the State prisoners sent up. I learn from Major R. W. Sampson, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, officer in charge, that the Commissioner, Major OSBY, of the Confederate Government, refused to exchange the prisoners of State belonging to Virginia, on the ground that they were taken on territory belonging to the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Oct. 6 contains the Military Exemption Act, passed Oct. 4, 1862, which exempts police for sections of country having dense negro population; secures the liberty of the Press by exempting editors and such help as they require in their business; exempts conductors of transportation and telegraph companies; ministers of the Gospel; physicians; shoemakers; tanners; blacksmiths; wagon-makers; millers; superintendents and employes in hospitals, and wool, cotton and paper mills; employes on Government works; overseers of plantations, and one man to every five hundred head of cattle. The Exemption Act passed April 21 is repealed.

The *Examiner* says: "Congress has serious business on its hands at present." The subject of revenue and finance is now before Congress. The bill provides that every citizen give to the Government one fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgement eight per cent. bonds. "Of all taxes eight per cent. is the worst; of all taxes twenty per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive. By this project Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. The Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit if the confidence of the public were not so well supported."

Congress has postponed adjournment till Oct. 13.

PATRICK MCGOWAN and JOHN KILLARNEY were shot at Camp Lee, on Saturday last, for desertion. OWEN MCGUNN received fifty lashes for the same offence.

The *Examiner* has also a dispatch, dated Savannah, 4th, which says the Federals attacked our batteries on St. Johns, on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed.

The Nationals subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile to the rear of our battery, where a fight commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. No particulars received.

The Episcopal Convention.

IMPOSING PENITENTIAL SERVICES AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

The session of the Episcopal Convention, which met in St. John's Chapel, as usual, at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday, was very brief, all interest centering upon the services in token of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for which the day was set apart by the House of Bishops.

At 11 A. M., the hour fixed for morning service, Trinity Chapel was thronged, the Bishops and clergy, with other members of the Convention, occupying the ranges of pews along the middle aisle.

In accordance with the special occasion, the 130th Psalm, *De Profundis Clamavi*, was chaunted instead of the *Venite Exultemus*. The lessons were the 58th chapter of Isaiah and the 6th of St. Luke, commencing with the 20th verse. The reading of the Litany on the theme "unity, peace and concord" was extended with the words "and especially into this nation now afflicted by civil war." After the special prayers the Choir sang the 2nd Psalm, commencing "Thy chastening wrath, oh! Lord restrain."

The Epistle and Gospel appropriate for Ash Wednesday followed, and the Nicætich Hymn, "Almighty God, before thy throne," was chaunted.

Right Rev. Bishops MCCROSKY, of Michigan, HAWKINS, of Vermont, MCILVAINE, of Ohio, WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, KEMPER, of Wisconsin, and SMITH, of Kentucky, conducted the services, which were in the highest degree impressive, although the music was stripped of superfluous ornament, and subdued to an extent befitting the penitential character of the occasion.

After an Offertory and a *Benedictus* by Bishop HAWKINS, the congregation retired from the chapel.

Capt. Duffy against Fernando Wood for Conscription.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have been informed by parties whose word is the matter I consider entirely reliable, that, at a recent meeting of prominent political leaders like yourself, who met for the purpose of healing the difficulties of the Democratic Party, in a manner satisfactory to themselves only, a meeting very numerously attended, the proceedings and dicta of which may exercise this community to some extent, you, on your own responsibility, made the statement, substantially, that I had told you personally that I had withdrawn from the contest, or that I was not a candidate, for the position of representative of the Fifth Congressional District in this City.

If you stated that I had withdrawn from the contest, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If you stated that I told you that I had withdrawn from the contest, or say words to that effect, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If you stated that I had informed you that was I not a candidate for the position of Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, to the City of New-York, or words to that effect, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If it be possible that you can have the audacity to leave the District in which you reside, and with the intention of foisting yourself on this constituency as a candidate for Congress, to enter this District, to represent citizens whose fidelity to the Union has been sealed with blood on every battle-field during the present struggle, while you were fulminating treason and secession, and cowardly and cowardly aiding, abetting and comforting the enemies of our country—if the loyal people of this District submit to the yoke which a self-convicted damagogical traitor imposes on them in his own election to one of the most important offices in the nation—if they be content, by electing such a man as you to embarrass the Administration in its efforts to preserve the Union—then all the blood that has been shed has been shed in vain.

Now, Sir, know you what you knew before, that I am a candidate for the position of Representative of the Fifth Congressional District in the City of New-York.

Very respectfully,

CAPT. JOHN DUFFY.

Municipal Election in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The unconditional Union candidate for Mayor, JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, was elected to-day, by a majority of 7,094 over FREDERICK FICEY, Independent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 8—P. M.

The city election passed off very quietly. A very small vote was polled. CHAPMAN, the regular Union candidate, received 8,877 votes, and FICEY, Independent Union, received 1,783. The entire regular council ticket was elected, except in one instance.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Democratic State Convention which met in this city to-day, adopted the nominees of the Union Convention, held at Jackson on the 24 inst., as candidates for State offices.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparations for an Attack on Galveston.

The United States bark *A. Houghton*, HEWELL GRAHAM, Acting Master, commanding, arrived yesterday from Pensacola after a passage of 15 days. She brings news favorable from the Western Gulf squadron.

At Pensacola all was quiet, and the health of the troops good. A part of the mortar fleet sailed for Galveston on Sept. 16, and the remainder with the gunboats were to sail the next day to make a combined attack upon Galveston.

ARMY OF OFFICERS.

TAWSEN WARMIN, Acting Master, Commanding.
W. C. HOXSFORD, Executive officer.
GEORGE E. CLIFTON, Acting Master's Mate.
J. W. HOWELL, Acting Master's Mate.
H. C. WALDEN, Paymaster of the United States steamer *Westfield*, Sinclair temporarily.

Drafts on the Canal Department Protested.

A QUARREL BETWEEN COMPTROLLER LEWIS AND AUDITOR BENTON.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Several drafts on the Canal Department of the State Government have been issued within the past few days, been protested for non-payment.

The difficulty arises from a quarrel between State Treasurer Lewis and Auditor Benton. The Auditor claims the right to drawing a warrant on the Treasurer, to specify on what bank the Treasurer shall draw his check. The Treasurer refuses to recognize the right of the Auditor to make such directions. He therefore draws checks on such banks having canal deposits as he deems proper. When these checks are not drawn on banks specified in the warrant, the Auditor refuses to countersign them, and hence the protest of drafts.

An application was made by the Auditor to remove the State Treasurer, but the Governor is understood to have refused to interfere.

Since Gov. MORGAN'S absence there has been only an effort has been made to induce Lieut.-Gov. CLARK to exercise the functions of Governor, and remove Treasurer LEWIS, but without success.

Democratic Lieut.-Governor CLARK is the obstruction to restrict the claims of Auditor BENTON to deduct the canal deposits.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester to-day, was fully attended. ROBERT C. RANNEY of the Boston *Herald*, presided. A motion to adopt the People's ticket, nominated at the Faneuil Hall Convention, was discussed with considerable warmth.

Resolutions were read, pledging support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion; urging the President to stand by the Constitution; repudiating the meeting of Governors; eulogizing Gen. MCCLELLAN; sympathizing with the families and friends of those who have fallen; that the province of the Government is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery;—That we are opposed alike to secession and abolitionism and there can be no permanent Union where these exist; tendering sympathy to the loyal men in the border States; recommending making no nominations, but expressing a willingness to unite with conservative men of all parties; regretting that the President, forgetful of his oath of office, has issued his Emancipation Proclamation, and protesting against it and against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and calling on the President to restore the trial by jury, giving freedom of speech and the Press.

Judge WELLS moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket.

The Convention adjourned amid great confusion and without clearly leaving any record of its action.

Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course, for $2,000.

The great trotting match, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for $2,000, between HICKORY, Hambletonian horse, stallion, to harness, and the black gelding *Gen. Butler*, to saddle, took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. There were, probably, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present, a large number of whom, including many ladies—occupied the new stand and windows and lawn of the Mansion House. The horses started from the old stand, which was well filled. The capability of *Gen. Butler* for saddling such fast time as he has shown, was an entire surprise from all those not immediately connected with him.

The betting was in favor of the Hambletonian, at 100 to 40, and found plenty of takers among the friends of the gelding, who were in a decided majority on the course, and very demonstrative in expressing their opinion of the merits of their favorite.

Previous to the start, which did not take place till nearly 4 o'clock, the horses trotted over the course several times, and both looked to splendid advantage. The brown horse seemed in his usual condition, and was accompanied in his trial heats by *Old Sorrel*, a celebrated four-mile racer, in whose company he has been wont to take his breathings. *Butler* was mounted by the Boston driver, DAN MANN, *Jr.*, and had the inside.

First Heat—MANN commenced the worrying game of the first three attempts. Jones pulled up on the fourth, and the word was given on the fifth, with *Butler* a length in advance, who he kept ahead, and entered the turn two lengths ahead. Jones made up on four lengths at the quarter pole, which was passed in 36 seconds, and the half in 1:10. Hickory, lying by a length and a half, made up on the home turn, the stallion rushing to the front by a fine burst of speed down the stretch, and passing the Judges' stand only two lengths in advance, in 2 minutes 21¾ seconds.

Second Heat—The brown horse led by nearly a length, but *Butler* led him two lengths in going round the turn, HOXIE lapping him at the quarter pole by 10 seconds, and leading him by half a length at the half mile again in 1 min. 10 sec. Just as they reached the new stand *Butler* magnificently broke up and Jones came over the score, at easy winner, in 2 min. 24½ sec.

Third Heat—An even start, and *Butler* led by half a length at the ¼ pole, in 36 seconds, increased it to two lengths at the half mile, in 1:11. Hickory reduced the daylight by a length at the new stand, and rapped round the turn and down the homestretch, amidst the utmost excitement—*Butler* winning by a head only, in 2:33.

Fourth Heat—*Butler* led by a length and a half over the score by only half a neck in 2:37. Mutual recriminations took place, Jones saying that MANN was hitting him 100 yards on the back stretch, and MANN claiming that although he broke up, he did not gain by it, and that JONES had kicked him with his whip. The judges having examined the persons near round the track, announced that they all agreed that there was nothing but fair and square driving by both horses, and therefore *Butler* had won the heat and race.

RECAPITULATION.

Gen. Butler	1	1	1	1
Simmons' Brown Stallion	2	2	2	2
Time	2:21¾	2:24¾	2:33	2:37

It is now likely that Simmons' horse and Fashion will be matched for a trot during the present season.

Terrific Fire at Oil Creek.

OIL CITY, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 8—9 P. M.

A terrific fire in the oil wells at Oil Creek, on BLOOD & TARR'S farms, is now raging. Several refineries and 30,000 barrels of oil have been burned, besides a great many buildings. The fire extended over half a mile. Lo

FROM EUROPE.

By the City of Washington and the Saxonia.

Interesting Correspondence and Extracts from Foreign Files.

The Mexican Expedition—Manifesto from Gen. Forey.

CONDITION OF GARIBALDI.

The arrival of the City of *Washington* and *Saxonia*, at this harbor, gives us in possession of foreign correspondence and exchanges to the 26th ult.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]—The Confederate Navy—The Latest Theory of Restoring the Union—The Empress and the Confederates—Southern Hopes in England—Southern Superiority—The New-York Times in England—Action—Intervention—Recognition—Gratification—Hints at Bolifax—Harvest—What American Wants.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

The great and almost universal rejoicing in England over Confederate victories, the invasion of Maryland, and the probable capture of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even of New-York, has given way to a feeling of suspense. It is feared that the chances of war may have allowed McCLELLAN to defeat JACKSON. The South wins a great victory. The public is prepared for that news, and will answer here months North-ern victories. The English markets show some hope that the end of the war—the only end contemplated here—may be near at hand, but calmer observers give more credit to Northern determination.

Twelve [illegible] ago, that the Confederates were building and buying a navy here. The two formidable [illegible] which have gone out, though not as powerful as was supposed, will soon be followed by several five others. Some of these are ready, of great strength and power, expressly built for the Confederates; the others are some of the fastest steamers that were ever built on the Clyde. Two or three [illegible] with all the Confederates in possession of make a very strong and efficient navy, for which our North will do well to be prepared.

The enemy, which I mentioned in a recent letter, is preparing for Union by uniting with the South, [illegible] the Montgomery Constitution, with JEFF. DAVIS for President, grows in favor. There is even a [illegible] that the invasion of Pennsylvania has [illegible] by a large party in that State, and that a [illegible] invasion of one or two of the Western States would not be unwelcome. These states at me, from the shop window in Great Russell-street, a map of the Southern Confederacy, including Pennsylvania, pre-pared by a [illegible] resident of this city, written at [illegible] with [illegible], who both night and day in the Southern cause. On this map the Confederacy includes all the Southern States, running the North into two sections, the Philadelphia [illegible] of course, the great en-trepot of Southern trade and manufacture. The in-vasion of Pennsylvania looks as if this pretty little programme had been considered at Richmond.

We are anxious to hear from Mr. LINCOLN. One or two papers suggest that if he would put on his foot more and more, with sufficient energy to expel [illegible] from the cabinet and Generals, it might be useful. And permit me to observe that there is [illegible] thing to the White House who is not long [illegible] in Europe. In France the Empress Eugenie is [illegible] to control the Imperial policy with re-spect to Italy. It would be very strange if a clever and high-spirited woman, the wife of the President, should not have as much influence at Washington as the beautiful Empress is known to have at Paris. It is believed that the influence of Mrs. LINCOLN has [illegible] and protected more than one [illegible] and military official. It is known that Mrs. LINCOLN is a Southerner by birth, and it is pre-sumed also by sympathies, and that she has two near relatives in the Confederate army. Knowing these facts, many things, otherwise inexplicable, are readily [illegible].

It is a curious fact that the English Press have not [illegible] one favorite or two in the Northern Gov-ernment or army. They do not see a single Northern General entitled to any credit. Their heroes are Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and, above all, "Stone-wall" JACKSON. He is the victorious Cromwell of the day. This feeling grows as universal that papers which have, from Abolition sympathies, maintained the Northern cause, have now abandoned it, and the [illegible] of the North, if it could be proposed to-[illegible], would meet with little opposition. The change in feeling since the arrival of MASON and SLIDELL is very marked. The course of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and the reported outrages of Gen. MITCHEL, by the Confederates, in Alabama, have had a strong [illegible] in producing this result; but there has been something stronger. Above everything else, England [illegible] Lee, Gen. McCLELLAN drive the Confederates out of Maryland, relieve Washington and [illegible] Maryland, and he will become a hero.

At present it is the fashion to talk of the superiority of Southern statesmen, generals and soldiers. Thus a gentleman well known in America, and of high [illegible] in the literary world, writes: "Everybody here [illegible] are exceptions,) is delighted to see how things are going in America. I feel relieved from a great anxiety in thinking it is now unlikely that the Ameri-cans will make a Poland of our half of their coun-try. The English are now beginning to see that the Southern people are a much superior people to their [illegible] opponents of the North." These are the words of one of the most enlightened men in Eng-land, and a liberal in politics. What the feeling of Conservatives and Tories is, you may read in the Lon-don Herald, which continues to publish the absurd [illegible] of "Manhattan," who has done his best to aid the Southern cause, and bring the North into contempt. His letters are eagerly read-the [illegible] of Northern opinion and feeling.

A comment called at the New-York Times has been [illegible] in every newspaper in England, with singular commendation. The *Times*, indeed, holds the first rank among American papers, and the next decision is anxiously looked for; in one not only what may be the result of the important mili-tary movements in Maryland, but whether the Gov-ernment can take good advice when it is offered.

The newly discovered substitute for cotton, turn-out to be [illegible] fire of sea-weed; the finer kind, here called [illegible] weed, which is used by the upholsterers for [illegible], though such woody fibres may be used in paper; and [illegible] to some extent as a substitute for linen, is one never, impression cotton. It is a [illegible] plant, filamentous, and requires different treat-ment. Mr. LIGHT, who has just returned from India, and who knows better than any man in England what the resources are, has told the manufacturers of Man-chester that they must look to America, and America alone, for a supply, and that the best thing they could do was to go in for a recognition of the Confederacy. Everything tends in this direction. Nothing but some [illegible] cannon can hinder it. It is now, as [illegible] appears at present, only a question of weeks.

What is to be [illegible] recognition? You can judge as well as I do. My opinion is, that when it comes—if it [illegible] at all—it will be the act of the Great Powers, and [illegible] their van, and that it will be accompanied by a [illegible] demand for a cessation of hostilities. It will take a more polite and diplo-matic form, no doubt, and come in the shape of an offer of mediation; but it will be an offer which it will [illegible] at the option of the Government to reject. If I am not greatly misinformed, the American Represen-tatives of two European Courts have been consulted as to the probable reception of some polite attentions on the American.

Radical England is stirred up about GARIBALDI, still [illegible] are held to set the Government to ask NA-POLEON to evacuate Rome. It is of no use. VICTOR EMAN-[illegible]

[illegible] a portion of [illegible] your minority, [illegible] brave soldiers to [illegible] which you have [illegible] without hindrance.

I shall consider myself [illegible] if I could restore prosperity.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THEODORE GANISIUS,
Consul of the United States of America.

The following was the GENERAL'S reply:

VARINNANO, Sept. 14.

SIR: I am a prisoner and apparently wounded, consequently it is not possible for me to dispose of myself. Still, the moment that I have recovered my liberty, and that my wounds are healed, I shall seize the first favorable opportunity of satisfying my de-sire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for univer-sal liberty.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GARIBALDI.

The Negro Question in America.

From the London News.

In the war of 1812, as our readers know, the Louisiana negroes and mulattoes fought well, and were complimented by Gen. JACKSON. Fortified by this precedent, and justified by the position of the people concerned, Gen. BUTLER has invited into his force all the men of color, in the State militia or out of it, who are willing to serve under the title of Na-tive Guards. This proceeding in the Southwest, and the enrollment of the same class in the military force of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, may perhaps give Mr. LINCOLN courage to do what is reasonable with the depressed race now rising into the position of umpire of the war. Everywhere these people are wanted. From Chicago, which advertises for "help" of all kinds, on any terms, through the drain caused by the war, down to the shores of the Gulf, where lands are lapsing into waste, and the slaves are be-taking themselves to the woods on the Federal lines, a negro civil and domestic service, and a negro soldiery under white officers, are in extreme demand. *There is no way in which slave insurrections can be so certainly and naturally precluded as by the organization of a negro soldiery on the one hand, and an industrial service of free negroes on the other.* To this resource the Government must come; and it is mere folly and wickedness to potter about a little emigration scheme at such a time, and to leave the Cotton States to the chances of a revolt of slaves when there is a fair security against the danger, and an inexhaustible replenishment of strength to be had, by treating the negroes and mulattoes in the one way which has always succeeded precisely to the extent in which it has been fairly tried. It may be possible to make demons or brutes of a good many of these five millions of Americans by foul treatment; and it is certainly practicable to make them, by justice and mercy, loyal and helpful. The one thing which is not possible is to get rid of them by emigration; and the sooner the Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity, and for its reputation for sincerity.

A Ram for the Confederates Building on the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Post.

It would seem, judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron-plate manu-facturers of this country, that the Confederate Gov-ernment is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet, as it has mani-fested in the series of battles which have thrown the Army of the Potomac, defeated and broken, behind the shelter of the defenses of Washington. Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without much attempt at concealment. We withhold the name of the builder for prudential rea-sons; but the fact is without question, and the ram, from the high character of her builder, will be a most formidable opponent when equipped for sea; and should the blockade of the Southern coast not ter-minate before her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to this ram, and other contracts held by our shipbuilders, we learn, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which industry have been financially disheartened in [illegible] contracted with [illegible] Confederate [illegible] gentleman—a vessel, now in the Brunswick Dock, [illegible] of which we do not wish to give more certain reasons, has a cargo consisting principally of iron plates on board, ready to fasten on the sides of South-ern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of the vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments; but whether or not, we have no control in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic to allude too pointedly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the South-ern Confederacy, that the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government. If but the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of hull, equipment, and invulnerability. For the rest, their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. At all events, a few such rams as the one now building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade an easy task.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Real for the alleged mur-der of her husband, Peter C. Real, at No. 290 Broad-way, on the afternoon of the 13th June last, com-menced in the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BAR-NARD, yesterday. The circumstances of this horri-cide are so fresh in the memory of most readers as to require no more detailed recapitulation than may be found in the opening remarks of the District-Attor-ney, and the testimony which follows. A large con-course of spectators were in attendance at the open-ing of the Court, the popular interest in the trial, doubtless, being heightened by the fact, previously announced, that the celebrated English lawyer, Edwin James, Esq., had been engaged for the defence. The District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appear-ed for the prosecution, and Mr. James was assisted in the defence by his associate partner, Thos. Dun-phy, Esq. Mrs. Real entered the Court-room a few minutes before the opening of the trial, accompanied by three lady friends, all attired in deep mourning. Her friends, with the exception of one lady, who sat with her by the side of her counsel, occupied seats upon the platform, at the right of the Judge's desk. There were several other ladies seated in various parts of the audience, among whom we noticed the popular *feuilletonist*, Ada Clare, who occupied a chair within the railing. The brother of the deceased, Mr. Real, also occupied a seat within the bar. The ap-pearance and bearing of the prisoner was that of un-affected, not to say shrinking, modesty, and her countenance bore the marks of much and long suffer-ing. She is apparently about 25 years of age, of me-dium size, with brown hair and dark eyes, and a physiognomy denoting strong affections, and sincer-ity and earnestness of feeling.

Little difficulty was found in impanneling a jury, though there were ten or a dozen called who had made up their minds about the case, or possessed conscientious scruples about capital punishment, or, what is more probable, desired to escape jury service. The following gentlemen were finally accepted, and took their seats as jurors:

Wm. S. Carr, Foreman; Melancthon G. Mead, Albert L. Conoklin, John Gaynor, Myron Canfield, Louis T. Jarmé, Jacob L. Phillips, Joseph S. Pe-cock, John V. B. Hammond, John L. Jewett, Henry Hebbard, Augustus Hinton.

The jury having been sworn, District-Attorney Hall said that before the case commenced it was de-sirable that the jury should see the premises, where the homicide occurred, which were but a few steps across the Park. The counsel for the prisoner coin-cided with the suggestion, and the jury were sent out in charge of an officer to view the premises. On their return to the Court-room the District-Attorney opened the case, and narrated the circumstances of the homicide, which are briefly as follows: On the 13th of June, 1862, the prisoner called at the office of the deceased, Peter C. Real, on the third story of No. 256 Broadway, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and inquired for her husband. She was informed that he had gone to New-Jersey. The next object of her in-quiry was as to the location of the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, where she met Real, in company with a Miss Van Name. The prisoner accosted her husband and the lady, and informed the latter of the relationship she sustained to her companion. To avoid a scene Miss Van Name immediately left Mr. Real, and what occurred between the prisoner and deceased after that is not known. The next heard of the prisoner was at the gun-store of Union & Wheelock, in Broadway, about 1 o'clock, where she inquired for and examined several pistols. Not find-ing any to suit her, she afterwards called at the gun-store of Brant & Simms and one or two other places, but not being suited, she returned again to Union & Wheelock's, where she purchased an Allen's six-shoot-er, which was loaded by the clerk at her request, and she left the store. Soon after this she called again at the office No. 256 Broadway, and asked to see the deceased. Mr. Real, after talking with her awhile, took his hat and left the office, and soon after the re-port of a pistol was heard on the landing. What oc-curred after this, as well as the facts related above,

[illegible] from [illegible] first [illegible] the [illegible] Miss Van Name, [illegible] Washington, Va., [illegible] Assistant [illegible] been released, and is now [illegible] 6th N. Y. Volunteers, at Fortress Monroe. [illegible] released, when taking [illegible] was suffering from [illegible] fever, and is now con-valescent, and will soon assume command of his regi-ment.

GROCERS' COMMITTEE.—The Committee ap-pointed by the Grocers, and the Trustees connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

C. F. Hunter	$100	Wm. H. Fox	$250
Jas. Collins, Jr., & Co	100	Wm. Herwell	50
F. Minford	50	Joseph A. Draybon	25
Geo. H. Stephenson & Co	200	T. & W. Martin	200
Aymar & Co	250	Brunies, Cohenhausen & Co	100
Penn & Gardner & Co	100	Total	$1,375
Lovi Appel & Co	100	Previously acknowledged	21,925
		Grand total	$23,300

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 69 Front-street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

THE POSTPONED SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Yes-terday morning, the artists' sale of oil-paintings, post-poned from Oct. 2, was resumed at the auction rooms of Mr. HENRY C. SCHMIDT, No. 111 Nassau-street. The sale was well attended, and the bidding spirited. The principal artists represented were Louis R. Mig-not, Wm. Hart, D. M. Carter, W. R. Morgan, J. H. Cafferty, J. A. Pattison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, J. A. Howe, W. R. Millar, and Dimbell. A fine study of trout, by J. H. Cafferty, was sold for $60; a view in Connecticut, by J. A. Pattison, brought $100; and a water-color sketch, by W. R. Millar, fetched $100. On the 20th and 30th inst., Mr. HENRY C. SCHMIDT will sell at the rooms of the Fine Art Gallery, on Broadway, a splendid collection of pictures, painted chiefly by American artists; the majority of which are now on exhibition.

MRS. GEN. SCOTT.—The funeral of the late Mrs. SCOTT took place yesterday, at 1 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church. The church was well filled with her former friends and with the relatives of the family. Gen. SCOTT was able to attend, and, with the exception of a slight lameness, was looking remarkably well. Mrs. SCOTT died in Paris a year since. Her remains were interred in the family vault in St. Thomas' Church-yard.

FRIEND AFTER FRIEND DEPARTS.—Mr. J. R. BRADBURNE, formerly connected with the *Courier and Enquirer*, and more recently with the *World* newspa-per, of the early piety of which journal he was the main stay, has deemed it to be for his best interest, whether earthly or spiritual we are not informed, to dissolve his connection with that paper.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN PORT.—The number of vessels in port yesterday indicated an increase of shiproom, and the ocean freight market was consi-quently depressed. The total number of vessels was 642; including 19 steamships, 166 ships, 107 barks, 120 brigs, 107 schooners and 23 prize vessels of various classes, under seizure by Government.

CONFIDENCE GAME SQUELCHED.—A certain person calling himself L. PHELPS, was arrested yes-terday by officer S. R. SIMONSON, of the Second Pre-cinct, for having forged papers from the War Depart-ment, stating that he was to be Colonel of a regiment, for which he was soliciting funds. He was partially successful, as his list was signed by such names as W. B. ASTOR, LOAD & TAYLOR, &c., but the signatures were proved to be forged. PHELPS was discharged by Alderman FRASER, it being his first offence.

SENT BACK HOME.—When the Eleventh Regi-ment Rhode Island Volunteers arrived here Tues-day morning, ex-Gov. SPRAGUE, who accompanied them, pointed out to the Police twenty-one boys, who were *smouching* their way to the seat of war. They were taken into custody, and sent back to their moth-ers by the night boat for Providence.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BANNON.—Gen. BANNON ar-rived in this City, by the New-Jersey Central Rail-road, accompanied by his wife and servant. He was wounded in the groin at the battle of Antietam. Col. FRANK E. HOWE was on hand at the depot with the ambulance attached to the New-England Rooms, and accompanied the General to the Brevoort House.

LAUNCH.—The iron-clad Monitor, *Montauk*, will be launched from the yard of T. F. ROWLAND, Conti-nental Works, Greenpoint, on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—THURS-DAY, Oct. 9.—Nos. 45, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 22.

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.—The friends of Temperance in Brooklyn are still moving in the work. On Monday night a very crowded meeting was held at the M. E. Church, York-street, to hear an address from Mr. J. REVELL, missionary, who has been en-gaged visiting our hospitals at the seat of war. The facts and anecdotes he recited in relation to our wounded and sick volunteers were very interesting and affecting. We understand he leaves again on his mission of mercy with quite a large supply of hos-pital stores for the sick, kindly given him by the United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. Mr. BEERS and other gentlemen took part in the meeting.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The decision in the case of Capt. CHAS. KORNBRODT and Lieut. LEWIS LANDER, of the Ironsides Regiment, on the charge of an attempt to defraud the Bounty Committee, was rendered yesterday by Justice PERRY. Both parties were held to await the action of the Grand Jury for conspiracy. The young men who personated the re-cruits were also held on a similar charge.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found in the river at the foot of Montague-street yes-terday, but was so decomposed that it could not be identified. Deceased had on a black alpaca coat, dark brown pants, patent leather boots and red traveling shirt. Coroner MORGAN took charge of the body.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY,
Oct. 8, 1862—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Hoey, Esq., President; in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-proved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Captain John C. Helme, of the Eighth Pre-cinct Police, to have a gas lamp placed in front of said house.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted, to Joseph Taylor & Sons, to connect a nine-inch main with the sewer, in front of the premises.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is granted, to Amedell & Brothers, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and twen-ty-two and one hundred and twenty-five Cedar-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the polls of election for the Eighth Elec-tion District of the Seventeenth Ward Ninth Aldermanic District be held at number ninety-three Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Fourth District of the Sixteenth Ward, be changed from number two hun-dred and twenty-three Seventh-avenue, to number two hundred and forty-one Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The remains of the brave Colonel Frederick Mathewson, of the 1st Regiment California Volun-teers, are now lying in state in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, awaiting the last sad rites of sepulchure; and

Whereas, Colonel Mathewson has been distinguished in an eminent degree for bravery, endurance, fortitude, and has added his devotion to his country by giving up his life in its defence on the battle-field of South Mountain, it is due to his memory that this Common Council show the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains; there-fore,

Resolved, That this Common Council do attend the fu-neral of the late Colonel Mathewson, First Regiment Cali-fornia Volunteers, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the polls of the several Election Dis-tricts of the Eighth Ward, hereinafter mentioned, be held at the following places, viz:

Sixth District—One hundred and six Wooster-street.

Seventh District—One hundred and seventy-eight Prince-street.

Eighth District—One hundred and forty Varick-street.

Eleventh District—Three hundred and three Spring-street.

Twelfth District—Three hundred and sixty-seven Hud-son-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered when not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Brady—

Whereas, It has been alleged that persons in the employ of the City, and connected with the Street Department or Police force, have been in the habit of receiving weekly salaries from the property of the City, to their own use; therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appoint-ed to inquire into and report if any such is due or has been paid, and that the accompanying resolutions be adopted.

Alderman Dayton moved that such resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that the Committee be, and they are hereby em-powered to send for and examine persons and papers, and report."

And the resolution, was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont—14.

Negative—Aldermen Farley—1.

Unanimously.

The President named the following as the Special Com-mittee provided for in the above resolution, viz: Alder-men Brady, Frost and Walsh.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate charges against the conduct of officers in the Street Commissioner's Department, be authorized and empowered to send for and examine wit-nesses and papers.

Alderman Boole moved that such resolution be laid over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Je-remiah, Fromont—6.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number one hundred and forty-six East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Elev-enth avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Com-missioner, and that the accompanying ordinance there-fore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who pre-sented the following message from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—

I do hereby nominate Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

The President stated that the question would be on the confirmation of the nomination of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont—7.

Absent—Aldermen Farley—1.

Unanimously.

The President named the following as the Special Com-mittee provided for in the above resolution, viz: Alder-men Brady, Frost and Walsh.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate charges against the conduct of officers in the Street Commissioner's Department, be authorized and empowered to send for and examine wit-nesses and papers.

Alderman Boole moved that such resolution be laid over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Je-remiah, Fromont—6.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number one hundred and forty-six East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Elev-enth avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Com-missioner, and that the accompanying ordinance there-fore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that [illegible]-street, from Second-avenue to the [illegible] of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the balance by the City, and the accompanying ordinance to adopted thereon.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-avenue and Chambers-street, be paved with [illegible] pavement, except such portions lying between the rails of and used by the Eighth-avenue and Hudson river Railroad Com-panies, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct De-partment, at the expense of the City.

The Committee on Finance presented a report as fol-lows:

The Committee on Finance, respectfully beg leave to present the following ordinance providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund, Number Four," and authorizing the issuing of certificates of in-debtedness of five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred and five cents each, in payment to claimants to relief under the provisions of this ordinance.

The intentions of the issue of such certificates are ob-vious that it is not necessary for the Committee to refer to them. They will mostly state that it is for the purpose of supplying notes of small denominations to the business community and others in the City, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the ordinance.

D. F. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

Section One.—The sum of five hundred thousand dol-lars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of relief to support the families of the soldiers from this City who are now serving, or who may hereafter enlist, or be ordered to serve, in the army of the United States engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Section Two.—The Comptroller, who shall be and is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the Corporation to the amount of the fund, shall, by the powers to appoint and As-sistant Treasurer for each Ward of the several Wards of the City, which Assistant shall disburse the certificates hereinafter mentioned to those persons entitled to such relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards of the City for which they are appointed. Such Assistant Treasurer shall not exceed one person for every five dollars per month, each, which, with the expense of supplying the said certificates, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and ap-propriated.

Section Three.—The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Bonds Number Four." The Comptroller shall draw his warrant in favor of the various Assistant Treasurers for the amounts payable to them, which shall be credited to relief as aforesaid upon the Chamberlain of the City, which warrants the said Chamberlain with may in certificates of indebtedness of the Mayor, Alder-men and Commonalty of the City, which certificates shall be for the sum of five dollars, and in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance to the said Chamberlain, by the said Comptroller, in denominations of five, ten, twen-ty five and seventy-five cents each. Such certificates shall bear the name of the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain, who are hereby severally authorized and directed to affix the same to the certificates of indebted-ness thereto. The Chamberlain is hereby authorized to pay the whole, or any portion of any warrant drawn upon him in such certificates, when the holder of such warrant desires payment thereof.

The City Chamberlain is hereby also directed to ex-change such certificates for current funds, which funds shall be applied to the payment of the principal of certi-cates when returned and payment demanded.

Such certificates shall be payable to myself bearer on demand, in sums of not less than five dollars, and shall be of such form and shape as may be arranged by the Comptroller and Chamberlain.

Section Four.—The said Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum, and shall be due and payable within three years from the date of the issue thereof.

Section Five.—For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, on the payment of rolls for pay of the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Section Sixth.—The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the certificates placed in their hands by the Comptroller only to persons appearing before them as the parents or wives of the members of the Committee acting for the Ward of their respective districts. Said Committees, consisting of four members each, including the Aldermen and Assist-ant Aldermen of the Ward, shall appoint in each district a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except that, for the purposes of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be con-sidered and treated as belonging to, and forming a part of the First Ward.

Section Seventh. The monthly allowance to the wife of each family shall not exceed six dollars; to the child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, two dollars, provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payment shall be made each [illegible] and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The agent officer of the district shall [illegible] the head of the family, in case the husband shall [illegible] wife is not living.

Section eighth. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not at the time of making application a resident of the City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION

We have a report by way of Richmond and Petersburg that Early has retreated to Gordonsville, that a fight has taken place at Staunton, Va., but the result is not stated.

A despatch on the Fredericksburg road says that Gen. Meade has been reinforced by the Ninth Corps, Gen. Burnside commanding. It is also stated that Gen. Hancock has arrived at Fredericksburg with the Second Corps, and that Gen. Warren has assumed command of the Fifth Corps.

The Richmond papers of Sept. 30 are to hand, but contain no news of interest. Brig.-Gen. L. Pope-Orme has assumed command of the Richmond defences and Alston. A Union Associ-

Gen. Sheridan has taken possession of Winchester, Va., and arrived in Washington on Saturday morning. He has been relieved from the command of the Middle Department, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. It is understood that Gen. Hancock will proceed to Martinsburg to-day, and that Gen. Sheridan will assume command of the Shenandoah Valley army.

The Richmond papers contain the following despatch from Gen. Early, dated Oct. 1, 1864:

"On the morning of the 30th ult. the enemy advanced in force from Petersburg, and attacked our lines on the Boydton plank road, and after a severe fight with the cavalry and infantry, succeeded in driving back our troops on the left of the Second corps, and in getting possession of the Boydton plank road and the Vaughan road, and the Squirrel Level road, and connected the bridge. After connecting with Gen. Hampton, who was acting on the Vaughan road, the enemy advanced in force on the Boydton plank road, and after severe fighting, in which the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, succeeded in driving back our troops on the Second corps, and in getting possession of the Boydton plank

...falsehood, misrepresentation and false. A more execrable and underhanding perversion of truth, honor, character and patriotism, under any circumstances of State, than these letters exhibit, it has never been our fortune to encounter. He leaves talks the whole truth when it will benefit the Union cause,—and he always exaggerates facts if he can thereby help the rebellion. He writes like a hired pensioner and agent of the rebels,—not in the least like a fair-minded and independent chronicler of current events. It is a shame to the profession of journalism, and a special scandal to the London Times, that the reading public of Europe should derive almost its only knowledge of the most momentous event of this age from the unfair reports of this correspondent.

GREAT INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Our army, during the last two or three months, has grown enormously in numbers. Probably more than three-fourths of the troops ordered under the last two calls of the President are now ready for the field. There is nearly a quarter of a million of Union soldiers on the Potomac. Gen. McCLELLAN has attested that the new troops fight like veterans. They are full of enthusiasm, health and pluck. We are now in a far stronger condition for attack than we ever have been before. We are stronger than we will be in the ensuing Spring, even if the conscription is enforced—should our army Winter in inactivity; for the wastage of an inactive Winter is appalling.

WHAT DOES OUR ARMY WAIT FOR?—Time now will add but little to our army's strength. Delay will take from us a thousand advantages we possess at present; while it can give us none in return. All that the army waits for to finish up its work rapidly are orders from Washington. It cannot be that we are waiting to suit the pleasure and convenience of the rebels.

☞ It is the *Naval Officer* and not the Navy Agent, as we inadvertently stated yesterday, who shares with the Collector and Surveyor in the proceeds of the sales of forfeited rebel vessels, according to the law foisted through Congress at its last session.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Danger of Foreign Intervention Passed.

Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME SUSPENDED.

The Delay in the Issue of the Stamp Currency.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

NO DANGER OF INTERVENTION.

There is no foundation for the various assertions current in regard to foreign intervention in the affairs of the United States. The advices of the Government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France in regard to our domestic troubles, and continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft-declared policy of non-intervention. The critical moment of the present year is regarded as having passed, inasmuch as no action was taken between the disaster of Bull Run and the success of Antietam, which last would be likely to restore any prestige lost by the former. The news of the battle of Antietam had reached Europe previous to the last dispatches received by the Government, and the general effect is such as to confirm the belief that all thoughts of intervention at present are abandoned.

REBEL RETREAT CONFIRMED.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed, and it is expected that in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville.

OTHER CONDITION DESPERATE.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing, they are now living on half rations. CHAS. J. FAULKNER is visiting the camps and making speeches to encourage their courage.

EMANCIPATION AND THE BLACK FLAG.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but ponder with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter-revolution in the Slave States, and *the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families.* They believed the negroes to be organized in secret associations, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection *en masse.* They have heard already of the Proclamation, and are becoming very restive under their yoke. The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

The immediate results of this feeling are measures of great severity toward the blacks, who are being sent South without reference to their legal condition. Several have been hung to the vicinity of Jefferson City, charged with conspiracy. The Union white prisoners at Winchester, too, are being sent in considerable numbers to Richmond.

The feeling in the army, and among rebels in general, is in favor of desperate measures, either of which is the raising of the black flag. In fact, many of the officers refuse to fight longer unless it is done.

A private circular has been issued by the rebel Government in proprietary of newspapers forbidding the publication of this Proclamation.

THE OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

Gen. WINCHESTER, Judge Justice SUPREME, Messrs. McCORMICK, LAMPKIN, WINCHESTER, and other New-Yorkers, are now here to urge the early occupation of Texas. In company with Col. HAMILTON, of that State, they had an interview with the Secretary of War upon the subject.

THE GRAND CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department does not seem to be responsible for the vexatious delays which attend the supply of postal currency for small change. The preparation of these notes is in the hands of the Post-office Department, from which the Treasury Department receives them. The difficulty is in the slowness of the National Bank Note Company in executing the contract which they made with the Post-office Department.

(Advertisement.)

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP.—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 319

(Advertisement.)

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The fourth of an interesting series of Mr. Wm. H. HURLBERT'S "Fifteen Months at the South," is given in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "RECORD OF THE WEEK," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Hernia or Rupture Positively Cured!!

This disease can now be easily cured by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

Light, clean, easy. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Cantrell's Balmoralis.—Very cheap, very nice to look at, very comfortable to wear, and very prudent to buy, are CANTRELL'S excellent, durable, and low-priced galoshes. Ladies who want to preserve their health should be careful in the selection of their shoe-covering, and the best price is to be obtained at CANTRELL'S, No. 819 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Invalids Suffering with Chronic Diseases, should read DR. WOLF'S Essay on the subject, to be had gratis, on application to No. 823 Broadway, and sent by mail. Consultations given daily.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army of Fashionables marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, in his crowded hat style on this, having decided that WHITE furnishes the "a la Parisienne" hats of America. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morgan's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—TOBB.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, EDWARD W. BROWN to ISABELLA CAMERON, youngest daughter of the late Teddy TOBB, of this City.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

BREWER—BRINCKERHOFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., HENRY K. BREWER to MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq., all of this City.

BROCKETT—GAULT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Robert Lowry, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD J. BROCKETT to M. FANNIE, daughter of George Gault, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DOTT—HEARN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. R. E. Smith, JAMES C. DOTT and ANNIE L., eldest daughter of W. H. Heath, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HILTON—HOLDEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. T. C. Putnam, at the residence of the bride, JOHN A. HILTON to Miss MATILDA J. HOLDEN, both of the former place.

SAMPSON—SAMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. U. T. Tracy, FREDERIC W. STEVENS to ADELE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Joseph Sampson.

WILLIAMS—SNOW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at Oswego Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., by Rev. J. E. Ward, HENRY V. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to MARIETTA J. SNOW, of the former place.

DIED

COTTERELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, DARIUS COTTERELL, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CURRY.—Near Peekskill, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mr. THOMAS CURRY, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 9, from his late residence, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE CAMP.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 6, of diphtheria, HENRY ALLEN, son of Dr. S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. A., and Caroline L. De Camp, aged 3 years 7 months and 7 days.

DEUEL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CATHARINE H., widow of Silas J. Deuel, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

JAMES.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, on Sunday, Oct. 5, HORACE P. JAMES, Counselor-at-law, formerly of this City.

This notice will be read with surprise and sorrow by a large circle of friends. None will regret the event more than those of them who have been long in the City of San Francisco, where Mr. JAMES was well known and highly esteemed, and where he spent the last twelve years of a brief, but useful, honorable and upright life.

JASPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, JOSEPH ROBERT, son of John and Catharine Jasper, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 74th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

LEACHMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, MARY CODDINGTON, widow of Major Thomas Leachman, U. S. A., aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 138 Madison-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LEE.—At Battle Creek, Mich., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of congestion of the brain, Major S. P. Lee, aged 53 years.

Major Lee was a native of Sandy Hill, N. Y., an extensive, philanthropic, business man, whose sympathies and purse were ever open to the calls of benevolence.—The family have the sympathy of many friends.

MINTURN.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at her residence in Bond-st., SARAH, widow of the late William Minturn, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MINOR.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, after a short illness, MARY MONTAGUE, daughter of Dr. James M. Minor, of Brooklyn, in the 24th year of her age.

OSTWELL.—In Hughesville, Dutchess County, JEANIE ISABELLA, daughter of Joseph and Janet Ostwell, formerly of New-York City, in the 22d year of her age.

SANDERS.—In Florence, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, ALBERT BANDERS, of the firm of Hayden, Sanders & Co., of this City, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church at Haydenville, Mass., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITE, Very suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CHARLES EDWIN, youngest child of James F. Shoolbred and John Whitehead, aged 2 years 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 111 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—Killed at the battle of Antietam Creek, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Lieut. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Company O, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Irish Brigade.)

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 9th inst., from No. 45 Washington-pl., corner of Front, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, the friends of his brother, Joseph Williams, and also the friends of his brothers-in-law, Edward Mason, William Wainwright and John Sullivan, are requested to attend the funeral. The officers and members of the Irish Brigade are particularly requested to attend the funeral of their late brother in arms.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, WINFIELD, youngest child of Edward P. and Jeannette Young, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 294½ Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Headquarters Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

☞ GENERAL ORDERS, No. —In pursuance of Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment will parade on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M., in full dress, for the purpose of paying the usual tribute of respect to the memory of its late Colonel, HENRY C. McEWEN, who fell gallantly leading his command in the battle of Antietam. The officers and men will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm. By order of

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES HENRY SMITH,
Commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
A. HAMILTON PRIME, Adjutant.

LARGE SALE OF CAMELLIAS, AND OTHER GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS.

M. S. McILVAIN will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 2 John-st., at 10½ A. M., a very extensive assortment of plants, comprising more than 500 distinct varieties.

This sale affords an unusual opportunity for amateurs to fill their houses at a very cheap rate.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, SEVEN CHARD 477.—Oct. 4, 1862.
47, 78, 66, 10, 69, 21, 65, 4, 5, 39, 57, 75, 29.

KENTUCKY, CHARD 476.—Oct. 4, 1862.
43, 49, 8, 11, 16, 45, 34, 14, 69, 12, 27, 60, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, SEVEN CHARD 485.—Oct. 3, 1862.
13, 62, 5, 73, 77, 10, 67, 71, 21, 65, 17, 15, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CHARD 486.—Oct. 3, 1862.
9, 17, 30, 45, 16, 3, 32, 36, 5, 35, 72, 73, 64.

Circulars sent free by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

"AB."
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
IS A RELIABLE MEDICINE.

And acts upon a vitiated state of the blood with great vigor, restoring it to a natural state.

If your blood is vitiated, the liver irregular, your stomach disordered, the spirits exhausted, the brain enfeebled, USE HYATT'S "AB." LIFE BALSAM.

With the above symptoms, rheumatism twinges, gout rocks, headache perplex, plaster disfigure, the jaundice, indigestion, paralysis, scrofula, or some disease equally bad sets in, then get HYATT'S "AB," OR DOUBLE STRENGTH LIFE BALSAM.

This article is being extensively used by soldiers of the army for routing out of the system mercury, quinine and mineral poison, and is meeting with great success in the cure of CAMP FEVER. Send it to your friends in the army.

HYATT'S "AB." BALSAM can only be had at the principal depot, No. 240 GRAND-ST.

Price $1 per bottle; or, packed in half dozens, at $5.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. W. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 61 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S PATENTED F.Y.S. —French Yoke SHIRTS — WARRANTED TO FIT. — Send for a Circular. — BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not injure or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the failure of an extensive business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 123 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
Of all descriptions. Some for ladies in hunting cases as low as $25 each. Warranted correct timekeepers.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S
FINE GOLD SCARF PINS.
New Styles.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

EXPLOSIVE COAL-OIL DETECTOR.
JOHN TAGLIABUE'S PATENT.
PRICE $1 and upwards.
No. 78 North-William-st., (Fox, etc., No. 384 and 194 Broadway and No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pamphlets gratis.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.,

NEW-YORK.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. Persons should buy where they can get the worth of their money, and save their money by buying from T. E. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.

N.B.—Think of hams only 9 cents. 280 Greenwich-st.

CASH FOR BOOKS OR LIBRARIES.—Any person having books, or an entire library, to dispose of, should call, as they have an opportunity of selling at extraordinary low rates, for six days. HERE HANT, Box No. 101 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NOVEL—BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARY BARTON," "RUTH," etc.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE
WIFE'S STRATAGEM.
A Story by
FANNY HARRISON,
Author of the "Highway Series," "The Million Books," 1 vol. 16mo. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, with Illustrations, $1.
This sprightly volume will greet with a warm welcome by those gay and lively readers to whom the world is opening with all its brightness and bewilderment.
D. A. & Co. have just Published
THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER of Important Events of the Year 1861, embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry.
1 vol. 8vo. 750 pages.
Cloth, $3; Leather, $3 50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4 50.
THE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL,
Containing the Acts of Congress imposing Direct and Excise Taxes, with complete Marginal References, and an Analytical Index; showing all the Items of Taxation, the Mode of Proceeding, and the Duties of the Officers, with an Explanatory Preface.
1 vol. 8vo. Paper 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NOW READY.
SALOME!
THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS;
A Poem.
1 Vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
New-York: PUTNAM,
Broadway.

U. S.
TAX BILL,
EIGHTH EDITION.

From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 19 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH R. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 West 27th-st.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY E, at No. 240 4th-av., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good commissions and pleasant associations. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD AUGUST, } Lieutenants.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, }

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.—Co. A, Headquarters at 3d Third-av. Young men, desiring to serve their country in this her hour of need, will find this company ready or is desirable. Arrangements have been made to give a special bounty to all who join with us. For all necessary information, apply at the Headquarters, 401 Third-av.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BROWER, } Lieutenants.
JAMES R. STEPHENSON, }

IRONSIDES GRAND MASS WAR MEETING, at Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock. The following gentlemen will positively speak on this occasion:
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best, yet organized. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on or address Lieutenant No. 294 Broadway, Seventieth Regiment, Company B. Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—Bounded south by Fourteenth-street, east by Third-avenue, south by Third and Fourth avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Freeman Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible House, Astor-place. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DIVISION No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second-avenue, south by Second-street, west by Broadway. Jacob B. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 3.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-street and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk-street and Avenue B. George F. Stutsman, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Custom-House, Room No. 23, or No. 25 Bible House.

DIVISION No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, and by East River, south by Rivington-street, west by Columbia-street and Avenue D. John Lowrie, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Ryker, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 207 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 6.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second-avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor; Residence No. 548 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourteenth-street, west by Avenue D. Abram Stickney, Assistant Assessor; residence No. 138 Avenue C. Office hours from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides of the squares to those of the streets and avenues bounding their respective boundaries.

Every person or association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 80th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Every person liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required by furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 90th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor daily (except Saturdays) from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1862.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCT. 5, 1862.
BURNING OF THE "BASTABLE ARCADE."
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GRES. Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Bastable Arcade in this City. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with $160 in bills, (which you offered to insure for $1 at any time,) all of which are saved, not a single paper is ill-settled or materially injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., M. C. POWERS, M. D.

We say it is known that other safes in the same fire burned, melted, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's Patent is practically demonstrated, and clearly proves to be the one and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The same reliable qualities that are now shown in
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
with Herring & Flint's New Patent CRYSTALLIZED IRON—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, one safe within another.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental, of all sizes, of such qualities of fireproofing as may be selected by purchasers.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and guarantee, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The customer's dual for clothing can be suited not only at a saving of 25 per cent, but at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing that all of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

P. K. BALDWIN, No. 19 and 21 Broadway.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from one hundred dollars each; cases as low as sixty dollars each; warranted correct timekeepers. Sold by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

Hon. DAVID DICKINSON, } Presidents.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Will speak THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Lee-av. Church, corner of Lexington-av. and Clermont, Brooklyn.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association (and of those opposed to the Republican Union State Convention) will be held at the Committee rooms, corner of Broadway and Prince-sts., No. 176 Prince-st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Thirteenth Convention, to be held on the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
By order, ANDREW SLEMMER, President.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, } Secr's.
C. H. TENNANT, }

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with orders of the Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 21 Avenue B, on THURSDAY EVENING, (this day,) for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, there will be a meeting at the Tammany Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, for the election of Delegates to the Union Convention. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BARRY, } Secretaries.
DUNCAN F. P. WILSON, }

AT A MEETING OF THE FELLOWSHIP of the UNION WADSWORTH CLUB, held at the Committee rooms, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., on the evening of the 6th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Association heartily endorse the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor of the State of New-York, the former in person the brave soldier in battle, the statesman and patriot, fully equal to bear the Republican banner at the present time to the election of our Loyal Union ticket, and to rescue the State from the control of the rebel sympathizers and Copperhead forms of our party, bread enough to bear all part of blame upon his ample arm. For our success all hope and throughout the country look with hope and when it is achieved by all their hearts for a return to peaceful pursuits by all their hearts for a return to peaceful pursuits of Chief Magistrate of the United States, our honored hero our noble President and Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved, That we welcome LEWIS TEBBETS upon our ticket; a true Democrat, he goes for the rights of every man and a prosecution of the war on well founded and constitutional principles.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the entire ticket presented for our suffrages, and pledge to it our earnest and cordial support.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Union Defence Committee for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Union Defence Committee, and that we tender to the Chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hall, our thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Five to wait upon the Union Defence Committee, and present to them a copy of these resolutions.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Lockey, Lawrence Barney and Wm. Haw, to whom were added the Chairman and Secretary, were appointed a Committee to notify the various Unions Wadsworth Campaign Clubs of the formation of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club, and invite them to send five delegates each, in accordance with said resolution, there will be a meeting of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Committee Room corner of Broadway and 26th-st., to complete the organization. As it is purposed to have the delegates five minutes after the meeting of the Central Club, all are invited to all Union Wadsworth Clubs to be present.

J. NELSON LOCKEY,
LAWRENCE BARNEY,
WILLIAM HAW,
DANIEL E. CORDWELL,
CHARLES FROST.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 75 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the County Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
By order, JOHN L. HARRIOT, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, the Ninth Ward Republican Association will meet at Hudson Hall, No. 128 Greenwich-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
ABRAM GEORGE, } Secretaries.
DAVID A. FORBES, }

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a special meeting of this Association, held at their headquarters, corner 30-av. and 125th-st., on Monday evening, 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association most heartily endorse the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor of the State of New-York, the former in person the brave soldier in battle, the statesman and patriot, fully equal to bear the Republican banner at the present time to the election of our Loyal Union ticket, and to rescue the State from the control of the rebel sympathizers and Copperhead forms of our party, bread enough to bear all part of blame upon his ample arm. For our success all hope and throughout the country look with hope and when it is achieved by all their hearts for a return to peaceful pursuits of Chief Magistrate of the United States, our honored hero our noble President and Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved, That we welcome LEWIS TEBBETS upon our ticket; a true Democrat, he goes for the rights of every man and a prosecution of the war on well founded and constitutional principles.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the entire ticket presented for our suffrages, and pledge to it our earnest and cordial support.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Union Defence Committee for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Union Defence Committee, and that we tender to the Chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hall, our thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Five to wait upon the Union Defence Committee, and present to them a copy of these resolutions.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Lockey, Lawrence Barney and Wm. Haw, to whom were added the Chairman and Secretary, were appointed a Committee to notify the various Unions Wadsworth Campaign Clubs of the formation of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club, and invite them to send five delegates each, in accordance with said resolution, there will be a meeting of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Committee Room corner of Broadway and 26th-st., to complete the organization. As it is purposed to have the delegates five minutes after the meeting of the Central Club, all are invited to all Union Wadsworth Clubs to be present.

J. NELSON LOCKEY,
LAWRENCE BARNEY,
WILLIAM HAW,
DANIEL E. CORDWELL,
CHARLES FROST.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 75 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the County Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
By order, JOHN L. HARRIOT, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

NINTH WARD REPUBLIC

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 42D-AV. AND 58TH-ST.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM $1 UPWARDS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 20 EAST 14TH-ST.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN RAFAEL
5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
For sale by
T. H. THOMPSON, Secretary,
No. 15 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF EIGHTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 33 Bowery, cor. Grand-st.
Open daily for deposits from 9 to 3. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 644 BROADWAY.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 27 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
O. H. CHATFIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE,
WALTER G. LANE, President.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND
DEPENDENTS—THE LAW AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874, AND THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS, AND THE REGULATIONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU, EXPLAINED AND PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
Send for a copy. Price 10 cents.
Address NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
No. 323 F-st., Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.
SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND
DEPENDENTS—THE LAW AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874, AND THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS, AND THE REGULATIONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU, EXPLAINED AND PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
Send for a copy. Price 10 cents.
Address NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
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DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY.
Office of the Company, No. 6 ASTOR-PLACE.

MACHINERY, &c.

SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL, MARINE, AND
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
JOHN BROWNE,
No. 2 PARK-place, NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to examine and report upon the claims of the Associated Press, Reuter's Telegram Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the use of the Public Telegraph Service, will meet at the Mayor's office, No. 6 City Hall, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Committee.
JOHN H. MACY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owners or occupants of property on the line of the Second Avenue Railroad, that the Common Council have determined to change the grade of Second-ave., between 14th and 23d sts., and that the Board of Assistant Aldermen have concurred therein. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear before the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, and show cause why the same should not be changed.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MACY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owners or occupants of property on the line of Second-ave., between 14th and 23d sts., that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the Bureau for the collection of assessments, viz.:
Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and laying crosswalks on Second-ave., between 14th and 23d sts.
All persons objecting to the said assessments will present their objections in writing to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, and show cause why the same should not be confirm

NEW-YORK REBUKES THE TORIES

Imposing Gathering of the People at Cooper Institute.

The Republican Union Candidates Cordially Indorsed.

Seymour's Sympathy with Treason Denounced.

Let Slavery Die if we Can Save the Union.

Stirring Addresses by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel S. Dickinson and Lyman Tremain.

Transcending the fallacies manifestoes of the Cooper Institute—filling the many nooks and crevices of the immense labyrinth, packed like sardines in a can or hermetic box—not fewer than three thousand of the loyal citizens of New-York—really without distinction of party—met for the purpose of indorsing the Union nominations for the gubernatorial State canvass, as set forth in the following call:

UNION WAR MEETING.

To ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Convention held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, and to express the sentiments of the citizens of the City of New-York and vicinity.

MASS MEETING,

to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, opening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the following nominations:

For Governor.....JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....LYMAN TREMAIN.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.....CHARLES HUGHES.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Edward Everett,
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Col. H. J. Hamilton,
Hon. Murray S. Raymond, Hon. R. B. Stanton,
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts,
David Dudley Field, Dr. Francis Lieber,
Siglesmund Kaufmann, And many others.

JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

MOSES A. SMITH, Secretary.

Punctual to the platform were citizens of note representing the bench, the bar, and the counting-room, and foremost among the distinguished were the honored nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman Tremain, and the venerable Attorney-General, Daniel S. Dickinson, both of whom were greeted with hearty cheers. The stage, was appropriately decorated with the national colors, and with banners bearing the names of the Union and Republican standards. Even before the hour announced—so pressing was the people in their attendance—the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq., who nominated for President WM. CURTIS NOYES, "a son of a soldier of the Revolution of '76, and a man in whom dwelt the spirit of his father."

Mr. NOYES was greeted with enthusiastic applause and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not feel myself worthy of the approbation with which you have hailed my name; but if I have any claim to your consideration, it is that the person from whom I am descended, and to whose absence has just been made, applied his blood in the cause of freedom at the battle of Brandywine. [Applause.] If he had been in my power to make such sacrifices, but such sacrifices are made all over this land now, and this meeting is for the purpose of assembling the loyal citizens to unite in the measures of liberty, and strengthen the hands of the President of the United States. [Applause.] patriotic and noble as he is, in all the measures that characterize a wise Administration. [Applause.] I thank you most sincerely for selecting me to preside over this assembly. But it is not my purpose nor would it be quite proper to anticipate the graver and wiser discussions which will be made before you. At the same time you will pardon me for saying that this is not a political meeting in the ordinary party or party sense. It is called for the purpose of rallying the loyal and the patriotic of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, to the support of the Government in the present crisis of its affairs. It is to the end that we may all unite in the preservation of the Union and to the preservation of the flag and the property of all Union-loving men. [Applause.] In that sense it is the highest political meeting which has been, at this meeting together, and which, to every heart here, beats with patriotic impulses in behalf of the country, in behalf of its integrity, in behalf of Union for every inch of its soil. [Applause.] You are not met for the mere purpose of selecting men, or approving the selection of men that has already been made for the purpose of aiding the Government in carrying on this war; but you are met for the purpose of stimulating yourselves and others with new loyalty, with renewed earnestness and determination to carry on this war which will and no satisfaction until it shall remove every traitor and rebel from the land. [Loud applause.] You are met to tell those who are intrusted with the public affairs that they are sustained by a grateful, a loyal and a self-sacrificing people, [applause,] and that any measures which they have inaugurated or which they may introduce for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, will receive your earnest and continued approbation. [Applause.] You are met to say to the President of the United States, and to the brave men who are responding to the call that they must go forward, and that millions of hearts all over the country go with them in support of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence that "Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed." [Loud and long applause.] We are met to support the recent proclamation of the President of the United States—[vociferous applause, the audience rising in their seats, and cheering]—that great-hearted boon, next to the Bible and the Declaration of Independence that ever was given to man—that glorious proclamation which will write his name high in the annals of fame throughout all ages. [Renewed and deafening cheering.] You are met, fellow-citizens, to indorse that beautiful proclamation of the young General who commands our army, upholding that proclamation of the President. [Renewed cheers]—a General who recently, at least, seems to have combined the energy, skill and courage of youth with the prudence and discretion of age—one who, if sustained, is bound to lead our armies on to victory, final and conclusive. [Loud applause.] None of us may have hoped that he would be permitted to put forward the grand movement which have been achieved, under Providence, could not have been done, except by the deep which has occurred, and how we shall march on, under the Proclamation and under his guidance, to victory final and complete over every rebel in the land. [Applause.] I beg you also to remember that this is not a party meeting in the sense of its being a meeting of the Democratic, the Republican or of any party. It is a meeting of patriotic, earnest, positive friends of the country. [Applause]—men who know no hypocrisy in the expression of their loyalty to their country—who do not say one thing to-day and mean another thing—who will be, as a very distinguished man said to me to-day, honest before election, but traitors afterward. [Applause.] When the Democratic Party was broken to fragments at Charleston by a band of traitors and conspirators, it crystallized into three classes. I would compare them as good, worse, worst. Reversing the order, strike out the traitors and conspirators composing the entire Democratic Party at the South, as a general thing, now in arms against the country, [applause,] headed by their candidate for President, who is engaged in slaughtering some of the men who voted for him. [Applause.] The next class are those who, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, have taken no share in the patriotic excitement which has prevailed, and have recently crystallized into a party opposed to the war in substance, and ready to combine with anything to gain favor with the rebels. I do not charge them with being traitors, but I do say that they are in sympathy with traitors, and that they are willing to submit to their demands. Indeed, some of their leaders would give the rebels a blank sheet to write such terms as they may see fit to prescribe. I furnish you with a single evidence. The leader of that party in the City is the same who, in the Fall of 1861, desired to compromise with the Southern rebels with which the people were then fighting their Northern neighbors. I point you to the fact that those with great pleasure. This party, these men, with loyal Democrats, who, as early as the 24th of April, 1861, allied themselves to the Union forces of the North, and have never faltered to this hour, and will never falter. [A VOICE: "No, never!" Applause.] These representatives are here to-night. One of them is on my right [Mr. DICKINSON.] [Applause.] A great Lower State Senator, a respected Upper Senator, the same afterward Lieutenant-Governor, then United States Senator, and then, by the votes of the United States, whose cause he prosecuted more than any other man, he was elected to the office he now holds. Another representative of the loyal Democracy and patriotism [Applause.] Always leading a large commanding influential position, the party sought to bribe him last year by nomination, aim to the office here by my side—a tested friend in my right. But he puts immutable to the blandishments of office. He knew his country's necessity and declined the office. [Applause.] I commend to you the example of these two long-tried and distinguished statesmen, as the true representatives of the Democracy of the country, and rest satisfied that the Democracy of the country, the real Democracy, is right; that we are engaged in the holiest of causes, and that success, with proper efforts, must attend everything we do in behalf of the country, now distressed and bleeding from the effects of this rebellion. [Loud applause.]

MR. CHARLES R. SWEEZEA offered for the approval of the meeting the following names of officers, which were unanimously accepted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. K. Strong, Robert Murray, George Opdyke, Richard Busteed, Abner Chichester, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. B. Taylor, Daniel L. Pettit, Chas. H. Marshall, Edw. P. Cowles, Archibald Hall, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. Borden, Wm. H. McKinney, Hamilton Fish, R. F. Andrews, Lewis Hoppe, Wm. E. Dodge, Thos. C. Acton, Francis Hall, A. C. Kingsland, Geo. G. Bellows, Moses S. Beach, Chas. King, James W. White, Isaac J. Oliver, Wm. V. Brady, George Donnison, Abraham T. Riker, Horace Greeley, J. M. Morrison, Henry David, James Kelly, Shepherd Knapp, Alfred Brady, A. W. Bradford, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. Moir, Lewis B. Woodruf, Benjamin F. Manierre, Jacob R. Cyrus, Andrew Carrigan, John A. Stevens, James Winterbottan, Robert T. Hawe, Richard S. Williams, Moses Knapp, F. A. Conkling, Sheridan Shook, H. Clay Dennett, Horace H. Day, Robert Haydock, George Starr—and two hundred others.

SECRETARIES.

J. Austin Stevens, Jr., John D. Townsend, Wm. N. Anthon, Spencer Kirby, R. Edwards, Jr., Wm. H. Falconer, Samuel B. Hoose, George Conklin, Chas. H. Grove, Thomas B. Thornton, John Meakim, Michael J. Ryan, Stephen H. Knapp, James M. McCarter, John H. Dusenbery, and 60 others.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

JOHN H. WARREN offered a series of pithy and stirring resolutions. The first invited all loyal citizens to participate in electing the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, of the 24th ult. The second eulogized the candidate for Governor, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, and predicted his election by an overwhelming majority. The third was complimentary to LYMAN TREMAIN, and predicted his success for Lieutenant-Governor. The fourth indorsed the remaining candidates on the State ticket. The fifth approved the President's proclamation of emancipation to the slaves of the rebels. The sixth was as follows:

Resolved, That it is with mingled feelings of pity and contempt we look upon that uneasy, uncomfortable, and dissatisfied portion of our so-called "fellow-citizens," who spend their time in whining about the right of free speech, and vainly imagine that by THEIR much speaking they may become worthy candidates for Fort Lafayette; the Mark Meddles of the community, aching to be kicked into martyrs; full "of sound and fury about the rights of the South, but having no word of rebuke for traitors, no denunciation for the brutal and fiendish atrocities perpetrated upon the men and women of the South for having dared to stand by the Union; no sympathy for our noble soldiers now in the field; and no respect for the memory of those brave men who have fallen in defending our time-honored and glorious flag. "*They are joined to their idols—let them alone.*" [Applause.]

The last was a deserved tribute to the army and navy; and all were adopted, with approving cheers. The ratification was complete and enthusiastic.

The Chairman then introduced as one of the "good men" mentioned by him, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who was received with the cordiality which has for so many years distinguished his appearance at public meetings. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

MR. DICKINSON commenced with an eloquent picture of the atrocity of the rebellion, and of the patriotism of Gen. WADSWORTH in rushing to the defence of his country. Of Mr. SEYMOUR'S late speech, he said:

Though abounding with flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, THEN THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO WITHDRAW THEMSELVES FROM THAT GOVERNMENT, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of Slavery! No! Sooner than see the Union severed, let not only the institution perish, wheresoever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. And yet this, turning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either Slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is HORATIO SEYMOUR! [Hisses and cries of "Shame!"]

Mr. DICKINSON kept the house in a roar of laughter by ridiculing Mr. SEYMOUR'S skeddadle to Wisconsin, and his assumption to represent the Democracy of the Empire State. Of Mr. SEYMOUR'S last speech, he further said:

He shows as that he has been an experienced traveler, especially in that renowned RUSSO FARE. Though he seems not to have occurred to him, in the hurry of his address, to give us the result of his wanderings and researches, it is notorious that while he may not have found the source of the Nile or the mouth of the Niger in the East, he knows all the crooks and turns in the Fox River, in Wisconsin—a name not unsuited to the occasion of his visit to the West. He permits us to know that he visited Washington, doubtless after his long run in the West, and *that he went to the camp of the soldiers, who must* have been gratified at his safe return, especially the Wisconsin volunteers, who could inquire for their friends; and there he, naturally enough, found sick and bleeding and languishing men; but I venture he found no runaways, no political schemers or bagmen, no apologists for the rebellion of the whole or the half-blood, and none who spend their time in denouncing the Government for prosecuting what is termed an unconstitutional war against conspiracy, treason, rebellion, robbery, piracy and murder. [Applause.]

Of the party which sustains Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. DICKINSON said:

The Democratic Party, forsooth! A knot of men with some stray accidental honest elements; with here and there an honest Democrat who supposes this is a war with abolition almanacs; with leaders composed of Freesoilers and Abolitionists of 1848; chronic fossilized Whigs of 1844 looking for a rechartor of a United States Bank; crippled Democrats who have been carried for life in the ambulances of the party; struggling Know-Nothings not inaptly named; Hards so hard that they cracked in seasoning; Softs and shysters of all shades and periods, and the Ninth-Resolution men of 1861, who proposed to pacify the rebellion to death by propositions of peace, are now the Democratic Party which is to save the country! [Roars of laughter.] "What can you expect of a people," said a philospher, "when a monkey is their God?" Shade of JEFFERSON, where hast thou flown! Spirit of JACKSON! I almost hear you exclaim "By the Eternal!" [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR, speaking apparently *ex cathedra*, informs the people what this faction, the self-styled Democratic Party, proposes to do, the burden of their song is, that they propose to restore the Constitution and obey all constitutional authority, and defend the liberty of speech, and he launches into a homily about observances of law, and invokes the names of early and eminent jurists, as though it had some possible relation to the question, when it has no more application than the farewell address of JOHN ROGERS to his children. [Laughter.] This rebellion cannot well be sued by subpœnas and complaint, nor brought to trial before a Justice of the Peace or referees under the code, nor silenced by a Grand Jury, nor be conquered at the County Court, nor have an effectual sentence or judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. [Laughter and applause.]

As to Mr. SEYMOUR'S quotation of Lord MANSFIELD'S words in relation to the Gordon riots, Mr. DICKINSON said: "It is easy to indulge in rhapsodies over or to sentimentalize on the beauties of the common law, and such efforts appear well enough in juvenile law schools, or with beginners at the bar; but when invoked as a means of conquering such a rebellion as Pharaoh encountered in the Red Sea, and in laying his hand upon the aiders and comforters and abettors of treason and conspiracy, stultifies him to the admiration and thanks of every good citizen. [Applause.] Let assassins whet their knives—let spies and traitors and pimps and informers scowl and gibber and whisper discontent because the "freedom of speech" is abridged—let conspiracy and treason plot at their infernal conferences—let politicians scheme and elongate and contract their gum-elastic platforms to suit emergencies—let trimming, balancing Joseph-Surface candidates indulge in ground and lofty tumbling to divert popular attention from the true issue—let pestilent newspapers, engaged in stimulating rebellion and sowing broadcast seeds of disunion and revolt among the people in the name of the "liberty of the Press," spread abroad their ill-concealed hatred of the Government of their fathers because it fails to minister to their depraved wishes; and when all this has been done, the action of the President in these measures, though probably not free from mistakes and errors, will be approved by honest men and in the sight of Heaven, and will, when rebellion shall only be remembered for the blood it has shed and the wrongs it has perpetrated, "stand the test of talents and of time." Loyal men and the rule no inconvenience. The President hasn't interfered with my freedom of speech. [Laughter and great applause.]

The masses of the Democratic Party are not now politically organized, but its members are always loyal, and when organized, the party is as true as was its great leader, JACKSON. Its members swell the ranks of our brave armies in guarding the Nation's Capital, in protecting that dear symbol of liberty and hope, the Stars and Stripes, from desecration, and in defending the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] They are acting with the Union organization at home, and are endeavoring to exhibit to rebellion and to the world, the sublime moral spectacle of a whole people, laying aside political partisan opinions and discussions, and acting together to preserve their revolutionary inheritance from destruction. [Applause.] The members of the narrow, trading, tricky faction, who now strut—the self-constituted heroes of the Democratic Party, a name they have learned to mouth better than they have to practice its principles—were nine out of ten against us in the days of its organized action, or if with it, were its mendicants, office-seekers and camp-followers. [Applause.]

A lifelong Democrat, I do not hesitate to declare responsibly that the organized action of this knot of politicians, as a spurious Democratic Party in this State, has done and is now doing more to encourage the endurance and perseverance of this rebellion than all the sympathies of England and France combined and that such is the public judgment—more than all the vessels which have run the blockade together. The South knew the old Democratic Party of this State as a party of power and influence. They have not believed that its members, or the masses, and possessors some of its elements and influences, and await its triumph. Could the murderous latterdemalions of rebellion, who are described as reeking with a rank compound of villainous smells, shaggy with shreds of what was clothing, and creeping with vermin, attend our polls, they would give this ticket a unanimous vote. Could it succeed, JEFFERSON DAVIS would proclaim another day of thanksgiving, though it might have to be kept in fasting, and illuminate Richmond; and well he might, for its success would be more hurtful to the cause of the Union than the loss of the Army of the Potomac and the capture and the sacking of Washington. [Applause.]

Let those who take the sword perish with the sword, is my doctrine, and let those who raise a rebellious army against the Constitution, take just such aid and comfort as martial law and the war power in their utmost rigor mete out to them, whether it be hemp, or steel, or lead, or a confiscation of property. [Applause.] If slaves are property, they are subject to the same rules as other property, and should be treated accordingly. There is no charm upon the subject, and should be no mystification over it. I can, I saw that, rebellion, if long continued, would end in emancipation—that from a necessity, emancipation was to be forced into the question, for as the rebellion progressed and declined, and was on its last legs, it would at the last moment liberate the slaves in its desperation, if events had not sooner practically done so, or emancipation had not then been proclaimed by the Federal Government. I would have preferred practical and real acts in the premises as occasions demanded, under martial law as such, to theories or paper proclamations, for I hold the War Power abundant and legislation unnecessary; but, the President having determined upon a Proclamation, I would have preferred to see how it would work in the last few months of the old year, to the first day of the new. [Applause.] But, if the Proclamation weakens rebellion and strengthens Government—as I hope and believe it will—I am for it and all its consequences, and any and every other measure which will conduce to that end. [Applause.] The institution has been overworked, and can no longer form political capital on either side, of which politicians of both shades will please take notice. It is to pass away during the present struggle, especially if long continued, and as a question of sentiment or conscience, and as a just retribution to those who have taken up arms against the Government in its name for vile political ends, it has my permission to start at the earliest moment possible, and to make the exodus a complete one. One such Government is worth all the Slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt. [Great applause.] If rebellion wishes *to avoid these results and to invoke the Constitution*, let it acknowledge its supremacy, embrace the olive branch extended by the President, and lay down its arms, and *close the work of treason and murder*. If, by any short, relaxed, constitutional construction, it is for political effect, and to secure votes from alarmed laborers. ("Yes.") When Slavery is no longer recognized in the Southern States, the colored race will not struggle for the cold North to compete with our laborers, but those now with us will seek a more congenial clime in the sunny South, where the climate is more agreeable and the labor and productions better suited to their wants, and tastes and habits. ("Yes, yes.")

The following is from the concluding portion of Mr. DICKINSON'S remarks:

It is idle, my friends, to prosecute this war against rebellion by halves. It is worse than idle to send our sons to the field of blood, and leave politicians at home to be are denouncing the servants of the people for rebellion, and are speculating, no matter how stealthily or covertly, cowardly and fatal propositions of peace. Rebellion knows, from spies and sympathizers quite too near us, what is going on in our midst as well as we do. It is struggling on in the hope that this peace party may gain the ascendancy, when it expects to be forgiven for its treason, have murder washed from its bloody hands, and be rewarded for its villainy by liberal propositions. ("Shame.") This party, with its propositions of peace, having been exposed, abashed and ingloriously overthrown last year, has covered its frameworks this, with a veneering of a different shade but quite too flimsy to deceive a discerning and loyal people. Like the cat in the fable, it has whitewashed its coat, but the teeth and claws are plainly discernable. [Applause.] Call back your sons, I repeat, or crush out this insidious monster at home and the rebellion abroad together. Rebellion has lost faith in expected foreign recognition. Its miserable sympathizers in England lack courage to come to time. Even DISRAELI, who CROKER called a regular Jew descendant of the hardened thief, fails to meet the occasion as expected. Its hope now rests in the aid and sympathy it can command in the loyal States, to save it from the condign punishment and ignoble end which awaits it, and looks more to the success of this ticket to-day than to the exploits of Stonewall JACKSON. Call back your sons, I say again, or crush this political hope of rebellion at home. When this hideous monster sees us united as one man, in one common purpose to crush it, it will yield; but until then it will struggle on, like the writhings of a venemous serpent, till exterminated. [Applause.] It should long since have yielded, but for hope of propositions of peace from political quarters, and terms of accommodation; and but for seeing the Executive denounced for unconstitutional acts, and a party rising up opposing the war in effect, if not in name—for rebel leaders understand the matter in all its bearings.

But yesterday a proud boy in the heyday of life and hope fell. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; he fell by the hand of a rebel murderer, nerved on by the hope that political divisions in the loyal States would give rebellion aid and comfort, and propositions of peace. She asks you with trembling lip and tearful eye for the idol of her heart, her hope and joy. May He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb protect her! You cannot restore her child, but you can destroy one of the accursed causes which protract this bloody and terrible war, the politicians' hope. The storms of Autumn beat upon the log cabin standing by the little brook beyond the hills. The winds moan, and the leaves rustle, and night is gathering. A woman weeps over a hearth cold and cheerless and desolate. A group of little children, with curious, anxious faces, hang upon her knee wondering why she weeps, and are asking for their father.

"Alas!
Nor wife, nor children, more shall he behold;
Nor friends, nor sacred home."

He fills an unknown bloody grave in the land of rebellion, where he marched to aid in preserving the inheritance of his revolutionary sire. But he was murdered in expectation of propositions of peace from politicians, who fear rebellion will not be constitutionally treated, or in the hope of some new reading of the Constitution which would exempt rebellion from censure and punishment. That bereaved widow in her destitution looks to you. Those children "demand their sire with tears of artless innocence." You cannot restore him. God alone can shield and comfort the widow and the fatherless. But you can remove one of the chief causes which serves to protract this hellish ambiguity and mischief at the ballot-box. [Applause.] You can cancel the demands of hungry politicians. A settler in the far West, upon the Indian Borders, has volunteered, with the true spirit of the pioneer, to defend his country's flag. His wife and children are aroused from their slumbers at midnight by the yells of savage hell-hounds, to perish by the tomahawk and scalping-knife; the cabin is in flames, and the ferocious monsters, with hands dripping with the blood of innocence, bear away their trophies to exhibit for reward to more ferocious monsters still—savages professing Christianity—conspirators and rebels, who stimulate the red man to murder defenceless women and children that they may procure from political traders, at an early moment, liberal propositions of peace and compromise. That hardened villain will return to greet his loved ones but they are not there. A heap of ashes is all that is left him; tears roll copiously down his sunburned visage, and, like the fallow-deer, he weeps alone. You cannot bring back to his embrace the beloved object of his affection, but by precept and example you can aid in removing the detestable hope that a politician party can succeed, in whole or in part, in sympathy with rebellion. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

MR. TREMAIN, on being introduced, was loudly cheered. He said that on the 24th of September last a convention was held in a central city of this State, of more importance than any other political convention which had ever been held here, and more intimately connected with the life and perpetuity of our Government and free institutions. That convention determined as its practical object to present a platform and a ticket for the support of the people of the State of New-York which should unmistakably represent two great cardinal principles. The one principle was the determination of the people of this State, while this troublesome rebellion lasted, to ignore all party differences and prejudices of the past. [Cheers.] The other principle which that Convention sought to recognise was the stern and inflexible resolution of the loyal and patriotic people of the State of New-York to press forward this war for the preservation of our Government to a successful termination, by infusing into it the entire vitality, energy, resources, influence and means of this great and powerful Commonwealth. [Cheers.] This Convention consisted of Republicans, Democrats, men of offices, respectability and influence, and there was during its sittings an extraordinary absence of anything like rowdyism or improper interference. [Cheers.] Their attention was first called to the selection of an appropriate standard-bearer for this contest. They finally found that there was a citizen of the State of New-York—a man of great private worth and personal popularity, whose large property necessarily made him conservative in all his views and dealings. [Cheers.] But more than this, they found that he had given the most unmistakable evidence of that patriotic devotion which was desired; and when this rebellion first broke out, he had abandoned the pleasures and luxuries of his own fireside, and with his three sons had entered the field, where in a high military capacity he had engaged in devoting himself night and day to the service of the country. [Cheers.] In addition to this, when Ireland was suffering from starvation, he had, from his own purse and from his own means, loaded a ship with provisions, which he had caused to be sent and distributed among the suffering poor of the Emerald Island. [Loud cheers.] They found, too, in him the most unmistakable evidences in his private acts and declarations that he was devoted body and soul, faithfully and honestly, to the great work of sustaining the Government in the work of crushing out this unholy rebellion. [Cheers.] But strongest were these sentiments represented by those delegates that he received upon the first ballot two-thirds of the entire votes of the Convention, and this determination was confirmed by cheers rarely heard before a political body. It was hardly necessary to mention that the person alluded to was Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The Convention next nominated as Lieutenant-Governor the individual who now addresses the audience. [Cheers.] He (Mr. TREMAIN) would state his position to be this: From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, perpendicularly, longitudinally, and diagonally,—in every emotion of his mind; every faculty and every pulsation of his heart, he was an unreserved and unconditional Union-War Democrat—[loud applause]—standing upon the platform of "War, war, war, to the knife." [Great cheers.] So far as he was concerned, neither in thought, word or deed, should the idea ever be harbored that this glorious Union which God had intended should be one and indivisible, should be divided. [Cheers.] It seemed that this canvass was to be carried on by a disregard of all the ordinary civilities, courtesies, and decencies of ordinary political controversies, and to be characterized by the barbarities which had been evinced by the rebels, and those who sympathized with them at home and abroad. He heard already baying at him the whole opposing pack of curs—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart. He had counted the cost of breaking from the ties that had bound him not to the Democratic Party, but to that miscalled rabble who had "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." [Cheers.] With full knowledge he had arrayed himself against the enemies of his country wherever they were to be found, in the Confederate States, or the State of New-York, and stood ready with the help of God to fight this battle to the utter end, and stand or fall with the Union and his own native State. [Loud cheers.] Why was it in this hour that our country was bleeding at every pore, and imploringly appealing to every son to rally round the Government, and protect it in its trouble—why was it that we, whose energies, money and influence should be devoted to the work of obtaining volunteers to enter the army, should be diverted to enter into a political contest? The people with whom the word "party" is obvious is asking that question. And they have a right to have an answer to it. [Cheers.] A solemn and fearful responsibility rests somewhere for the necessity of keeping up this partisan organization. The responsibility rests exclusively upon the leaders of an organization called the Democratic Party, who have put forth HORATIO SEYMOUR as a candidate. The proofs to sustain this assertion were clear and overwhelming. Immediately before the organization of parties at the first Fall election after this rebellion *broke out*, the Republican Committee tendered to the Democratic Committee the right hand of fellowship, and asked them to come forward and agree upon a ticket waiving party considerations, with a view to prosecute this war by the support of the Government. If these gentlemen were in their hearts in favor of a prosecution of this war for the suppression of this rebellion, what reason could have been given why that proposition should not have been accepted? Had it been accepted, half of the candidates would have been selected from that organization, and the Administration at Washington would have been honorably pledged to have made no discrimination in the distribution of the Federal patronage. But in organizing a party hostile to the Administration, it forced the Administration not to feed and clothe those who are against it. But the proposition was rejected by the Democratic State Committee. They insisted on having a party organization, and they went into a contest in which they were defeated by 10,000. Would such a mistake have been committed if the Democratic party had been under the control of those great leaders who twenty-five years ago constituted the men who gave character to its movements? Would such a mistake have been committed if they had had that man with them so highly distinguished for his talents—EDWIN CROSWELL,—or he who has borne his testimony against reorganizing this democratic party, and who as a soldier issued that imperishable order, "shoot the first man down who pulls down the American flag," (cheers), or that other true and faithful democrat who has been first in the fight—DANIEL S. DICKINSON, (cheers), or that distinguished jurist SILAS WRIGHT, PUTNAM and others? Would these men not have accepted the proposition? (cheers and cries of "no no.")

The honorable gentleman quoted at length from the Nullification proclamation of ANDREW JACKSON of the 10th Sept. 1842, when South Carolina had sought to nullify the action of Congress and to secede from the Union as a most overwhelming reputation of the doctrino of secession. Suppose that ANDREW JACKSON were President, instead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and treason had broken out in New-England, instead of the South. Suppose that Massachusetts had said, "If this Pro-Slavery party is successful we will not remain in the Union"—had voted herself out of the sister States, trampled the old Stars and Stripes under foot, and raised the black flag in its place—had waged war against the loyal States, had done all they could to break up this Government, and taken possession of its property, and in the State of New-York an Abolitionist had opened his lips and uttered treason, and the old JACKSON had said to his Marshals, "Go put him in jail," and "Hang Fayette," and when JACKSON had called upon the people to rally round, and sustain the Democratic Party, HORATIO SEYMOUR, instead of denouncing the abolitionism of New-England, had devoted three columns of his speech in denouncing ANDREW JACKSON for arresting those traitors, declaiming against the war, and saying that this rebellion was the work of ANDREW JACKSON'S Administration, is it to be supposed that his Administration would have permitted such treasonable topics to be uttered? ("Yes" of "No, no.") Was treason in South Carolina any whiter than if started in Massachusetts? Was it purer? Was it more innocent? Was not murder murder, and perjury perjury the same thing all over the world? Why then were our Democratic friends to be led like cattle by mercinary Southern traitors? (Cheers.) Should Louisiana, which cost an hundred million, commanding as it does the mouths of the Mississippi, be permitted to secede? What think you of the brave and gallant CONCHAS? [Applause.] You who have signalized your devotion to your adopted country by pouring out the best blood of your friends and relatives; you who see around you broken-hearted widows and fatherless women; you who see in the grave-yards you visit the fresh graves of the noble martyrs who have fallen in devotion to their country's flag—what say you to the invitation to sustain the party which refuses to strike hands with the Republican organization upon the great principle of ignoring party, and sustaining the Government, and yet is eager to form a partisan alliance with what is left of that proscriptive organization whose war-cry was, "Put none but Americans on guard!" (Sensation.) The speaker here adverted to the Anti-Prohibition Convention which had indorsed SEYMOUR and JONES, and yet affected to ignore all party. What sense in sustaining SEYMOUR upon a platform of opposition to a law that had been pronounced unconstitutional by the highest legal tribunal? The Union party was complained of for charging its opponents with disloyalty. Suppose in the year 1776, that year of disaster and gloom, when treason had shown itself at West Point, a Convention had been held, which instead of denouncing the British, had turned its entire hostility to the old Continental Congress, what would you have called that Convention? [A Voice—"Democratic."] I think you have got the wrong name. [Another Voice—"Democ-ratic."] Laughter.] It is said that the present issue is between conservatives and radicals. A conservative is one who is in favor of sustaining existing institutions. There are two modes of putting an end to a man's life—one is killing him by inches, and the other dispatching him at once. The last is the true conservative mode. [Laughter.] SEYMOUR proposes to take four years to kill the rebellion; WADSWORTH proposes to do the work at once. [Applause.]

Suppose SEYMOUR elected Governor. He stands pledged to resist arrests by the General Government. Collision at once ensues between the State and the Federal Government, and if your streets run with blood, it will be because of the assumption of the secessionist principles of HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Loud applause.] Suppose him at republican. He says it is unfortunate that "the Federal loan is exempt from taxation. The Government wanted money. It could not get it abroad. It said to the people: "Loan us money to sustain the integrity of the Union, and it shall be exempt from taxation by State authority." The man who gave it depended upon the integrity of the Government; the Government was able to raise what it wanted, and its credit now excites the admiration of the world. [Applause.] The wisdom of Congress is sustained in exempting the National loan from State taxes, in raising the money to carry on the war. John Bull, to the contrary, notwithstanding. [Laughter.] The conservatism of SEYMOUR sounds like that of JACK CADE, when striving to obtain the throne of England. [Here the speaker quoted the words of that distinguished patriot to his followers.] He then adverted to the proclamation of the President, maintaining that the power was vested in the Chief Magistrate, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to employ the whole military power of the country against the institution that sustains the rebellion. [Loud applause.] President POLK had exercised the power vested in him, to supersede the civil law by the military in Mexico, and the Supreme Court, in an opinion given by Chief-Justice TANEY, had sustained the act. The order of the President was binding on every officer and soldier, and the speaker rejoiced to see the indorsement just issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Loud applause.] The position of the Government was substantially this: The flag of Slavery has come up out of its Constitutional entrenchments, leaped at the throat of the Government, threatening its life. He has been driven back into his jungle, and now the proposition is, to take his royalty by the mane—and "Damned be he who first cries hold, enough." [Boisterous applause.] It is not a question of original abolition; if it had been, the President would not have waited eighteen months, nor recognised the institution in the loyal States. He has been forced forward step by step, until he has determined to seize the monster by the throat. [Applause.] I think I can see the dawning of a brighter day. [A VOICE—"Amen." The speaker then repelled the idea, on behalf of the loyal men of the State, that there was any indisposition to support the youthful commander, Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Applause.] He considered his reputation likely to be damaged by the efforts made by secession sympathizers to make use of him for their unholy work. In conclusion, at the request of the speaker, three vociferous cheers were given for the army. After which, three more were given for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and three more for LYMAN TREMAIN.

Loud calls were made for JOE HOXIE, who came forward to excuse himself, on account of recent illness, from speaking, especially after the able speeches of the night, and considering the hour of the night. He whistled to observe his strength for speaking in different parts of the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

Richard O'Gorman Esq., on the State of the Country—His Denunciation of the Administration Policy.

A meeting of the political Association which bears the above designation, was held last night at its headquarters, No. 620 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street. Its object appears mainly to have been the indorsement of the views inculcated in an address delivered by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., in compliance with the Association's request. Hon. LUKE T. COZZENS presided, and amid much applause, introduced Mr. O'GORMAN, who in substance, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Had I suspected that my humble opinion on the conduct of public affairs was of much consequence to any portion of the community, I should not have remained silent on this subject. I should have made for myself, if I did not find, some occasion on which to express it. That I have formed an opinion on public events is most certain. I should be ashamed of myself if I could have looked at the melancholy events of the last two years without being thrilled with sentiments of concern, pain, amazement and consternation. [Cheers.] To your invitation to address this meeting to-night, I could offer no refusal. To speak my mind to any that care to know it seems to me now a simple duty, and I perhaps should be thankful that time has been allowed me for calm reflection on incidents that at first aroused only indignation. Anger, no matter how just, is an unsafe guide, and the way out of great peril is more likely to be found by the light of sober thought and wise discretion.

Two years ago we were governed according to the terms of a written Constitution, by which we fondly thought freedom of person, of speech, of the Press, were forever guaranteed—forever secured to the dwellers in this land. [Immense cheering.] It was written by men just fresh from a struggle against despotism. They surely meant by that solemn covenant to secure freedom to themselves and their successors for ever. [Cheers.] We thought it a thing too plain to be misinterpreted too clear to be evaded, too sacred to be despised and trampled under foot. [Cheers, and cries of "Bravo!"] We had laws, too, and courts, and forms of proceeding, by means of which guilt could be detected and innocence protected. To-night, the personal liberty of every one of us here in this City of New-York depends, not on the Constitution or the law, but on the good pleasure of one man and his deligates, and their deputies. [Cheers.] By sudden, secret and lawless arrests, the exercise of free criticism of the conduct of public affairs has been published, and as far as the public voice could be suppressed. While the adherents of one political party seem to revel in unlimited license, all others are condemned to silence; or, if they speak at all, to speak with "bated breath and whispering humbleness," as becomes men conscious of inferiority, and learning to be slaves. [Great applause.]

While one set of men can freely, boldly, insolently criticise and threaten the Government, express their contempt for the Constitution, make and unmake Generals, plan campaigns, alter policy, set up, knock down, appoint, supersede; to all others is allotted the part of passive obedience; [cheers;] on their lips remonstrance is disloyalty. They must pay for the war. They must pour out their life's blood like water, but for no purpose and object of the war, the conduct and management of the war, they must have no voice, no control; the mildest suggestion is an evidence of sympathy with rebellion, and dignified remonstrance an overt act of disloyalty. They know the money of the nation is wasted, squandered, misapplied. [Cheers.] They know that a horde of peculators, contractors, jobbers, and politicians, plot and plunder with impunity, and by one device